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AUSTRIAN NOTES.

The Travels of the Prince of Wales—On the Danube—Austria and Hungary—At the Hungarian Capital.

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PESTH, Monday, May 12, 1873.

One of the favorite pastimes of some royal persons when overcome by court ceremonies, is to pretend they are not royal, and to indulge in the fictions connected with traveling "incognito" as private individuals. To none of them does this amusement give more pleasure than to the amiable, accomplished, and good-natured Prince, heritor of Great Britain and Ireland and India, &c., who often takes a little trip in the outer world, generally under the title of "Baron Renfrew." The practice has the advantage of enabling him to act with much more freedom than if he were to be the Prince of Wales *en evidence*. No political significance attaches to the "Baron's" movements. There are no ceremonials to be observed—no more functions to be attended to than he thinks fit. At the same time every one knows who "Baron Renfrew" really is. The comforts and *agrémens* which are the Prince's due are accorded to the Baron, and he escapes a world of trouble besides in the shape of stiff audiences and visits of etiquette. As the Prince seemed to have done his part at Vienna, Baron Renfrew resolved to visit Pesth, which is just now the scene of the annual festivities of the Spring regatta and races. The last Hof dinner took place on Saturday, 10th, at 4 o'clock, followed by the usual drive in the Prater and visit to the theatre. Next morning the Prince of Wales, attended by Prince Arthur, Lord Suffield, Mr. Knollys, Col. Teesdale, Col. Elis, Major Pickard, Dr. Rapell, Mr. Chevallier, (the artist,) Prince Herman of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, his brother, Count Gleichen, (Governor of Windsor Castle,) Count Leopold von Thun, Gen. von Thom, Lieut. Col. Baron Kaddutsch, Count de Bourbelles, Count Edmond Zichy, Count G. Erdody, and the Marquis of Blandford drove from the Finance Ministry at 9:30 to the Kaiser-Mühler, on the Danube, about two miles outside, where the splendid new steamer of the Danube Navigation Company, Ariadne, was waiting to take her first trip with the party. It was a wretched morning, rainy and gray and cold; indeed it was something more than rainy, for there was a drenching, steady down-pour, which seemed able to go on all day. When the Prince once makes up his mind to go, however, nothing stops him, and so the dripping cortège, with a number of carriages filled with the baggage of the party, under the charge of Mr. Khune, director of the royal journey, and the private and imperial servants, with Mr. Singer, major-domo, passed out of the Hummelsperle Gasse through the almost deserted streets to the place of embarkation. The Emperor's mills are not very extensive. A large wooden landing-stage and platform abuts on the river, which works a few of the ordinary floating mills so common on the Danube and the Rhine.

ON THE DANUBE.

Near at hand is the boat-house of a Vienna rowing club. Here the British ensign was displayed from a tall, flagstaff, and the Inspector General of the Danube Navigation Company, in full uniform, which for breadth and depth of gold lace in trowsers, coat, and cocked hat, left nothing to be desired, was in attendance, with several other officials of the company. The Ariadne was lying alongside the platform, with the imperial standard at the main and the union jack at the fore, and there was a small gathering of some thirty or forty persons at the entrance of the covered way to the stage, to welcome the Prince, in spite of the weather. There was a knot of the club amateurs in jerseys and ducks under the verandah, and two of the more adventurous in a skiff, which appeared to be very much at the mercy of the very impetuous and headstrong Danube. The royal party was soon on board, but there was some delay before the Marquis of Blandford turned up, his cabriot wheels having tarried in the heavy mud of the unpaved road. At 10 o'clock the warps were cast off, and soon afterward an agreeable change occurred, for the clouds lifted and broke, and the rain gradually was left behind to bless Vienna, which it enveloped in a veil through which we could just see the dome of the Exhibition and the spires of St. Stephens. The current and the wheels of the Ariadne bore her at the rate of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour, or more, past the great works which will, it is fondly hoped, make Vienna an important inland port, and restore her a grand centre of commerce between the east and west of Europe. The Government, the city, and a private company have combined in this undertaking, which had a financial success in its very inception as the land by the side of the intended docks was sold at such a sum as enabled the company to place several millions of gulden to the profit side of their ledger, to be carried to the benefit of the Danube regulirung." The designs of the docks and of the quays is almost Sadstone. It includes a diversion of the course of the Danube itself, and the creation of a new city on the bank. Poets may sing of the "Blue Donau," and people may "dance to the strains of Strauss' charming waltz," which is sacred to the beautiful stream, but in sober truth, the color of its waters is a muddy-yellow, and it is as ugly horse-mouth as the lower reaches of the Mississippi, or the Thames below Gravesend. Islets covered with osiers and willows fret its devious course. The banks are low, and the course of the river in its higher moods is marked by a high bank at the distance of half a mile or more, almost hidden from view by the scrubby timber of the intervening low lands, which are the herding-places of wild duck and the haunts of deer and game.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It struck me that the Austrians on board were not quite so much pleased with the trip as the Princes, and it is likely enough they were not, for they were about to visit an unfriendly land, separated from their own country, indeed, by only some thirty miles, where a mere geographical line marks the beginning of a kingdom, which in the language and modes of thought of its people is wide as the poles asunder from German Austria. The Hungarians on the contrary, were delighted at the prospect of showing the Prince of Wales the beauties and sports of their capital. No Prince of the blood royal of England has ever, as far as I am aware, visited the Kingdom of Hungary; and, indeed, since the days of the Crusades, till recently, the royal houses of England kept very much at home, unless when they were sent abroad against their wishes. Although the races are not alike, their tastes are in many respects identical, and there is a great disposition among the Hungarians to cultivate good relations with England and the English. The visit of the Prince to Pesth pleases them. It is in some sort a concession, or is taken as such, to the claims of their capital as the rival of Vienna. From Vienna down to Pressburg there is really very little to remark along the course of the Danube, except historical sites, such as Labau, whence Napoleon emerged to fight and win at Wagram; the chimneys of the breweries of Schwechat, which supply the needs of the beer-drinkers of half Austria, yast as they are, and send out thousands of gallons for consumption, rising above the trees some miles below the city; and lower down, the towers and battlements of old Waiseburg in ruins, and the frontage of the new imperial tobacco manufactories recall the memories of the time when the turbaned Turk knew not the blessing or the curse of the American weed which has exercised so great an influence over the habits of mankind, and when the hordes of Central Asia swept the plains from the Black Sea to the gates of Vienna. The last time I passed this way Vienna was in danger once more, for the Prussians were in the marchfeld, and I was riding back from Pressburg with the retreating columns of Benedek's army, in the full conviction that the capital must fall once more into the hands of the enemy. There is famous fighting-ground along the Danube, and for all time men have been busy killing each other by its banks. Perhaps the next great war may have something to say as to the possession of its provinces.

RIVERSIDE SCENES.

At all the villages on the banks there were groups of people who waved their hats or kerchiefs in welcome, and fired petards as the steamer passed and the vessels proceeding upward lowered their flags as the standard came in view. The moment the Ariadne passed the place where the March River flows into the Danube and forms the boundary of Hungary, the imperial flag was hauled down and replaced by the royal standard of the King of Hungary. There was an excellent breakfast laid out in the salon at 11:30, to which every one did full justice. The casemated fort of Deh-bab, or the Doll of the East, as Inspector von Malnay translated it, was passed, and as the river below Pressburg is very monotonous, the party sat for some time at table engaged in conversation. It was interesting to hear the different opinions expressed as to what would have been the result of the action of Pressburg or Blumenau, which was ended in full swing by the arrival of the news that an armistice had been agreed upon, some thinking that the Austrians would have held their own, others that there was not the smallest chance for them, and at the same board were seated men who had served on opposite sides in the same memorable campaign of 1866. Cuyp, Paul Potter, or even Cooper, would have delighted with the scenery, for in the rich flat meadows were herds of long-horned cattle and droves of sheep, and flocks of geese and wild duck sprang from their resting-places in the sedge as the wash of the paddles swept the reeds inward; but, generally and inartistically speaking, there is not much to see in a scene which repeats itself for mile after mile. At 4 P. M. Komorn came in view, but the Princes were obliged, to their regret, to forego their intention of visiting the famous fortress of which the Hungarians are so proud, because it was so late, and we had yet four hours' steaming to Pesth. Every one knows that Komorn, or Komorom, as the natives call it, is strong, because an enemy cannot get at it. The Waag covers two sides, the Danube the other, and artificial inundations can keep the assailant a long way from the numerous works which cover the main place. The Leitha, iron-clad, was lying off the Quay, and the people lined the banks and saluted the steamer as she passed through the bridge of boats. At Gran, where the basilicon of the Hungarian primate crowns a lofty bluff, there was a considerable gathering of men, women, and children, whose "eljen" was wafted over the waters, but at Wissegrad there was a noisier salutation from paterraroes, and much waving of handkerchiefs from a handsome chateau-like building greatly embellished by gay bonnets and bright colors, the fair wearers of which were too far away for detailed observation. The evening brought with it a lovely sunset, but a cold blast came down from the hills below Waitzen, and drove most of us off the deck to the cabins, whence we were only summoned by the news that the lights of Pesth and Ofen were in sight. There was a function of dressing for dinner to be executed, and bags and portmanteaus were rooted out and explored till every one was in evening dress—black ties instead of white being worn to mark the informal character of the occasion. I almost forgot to say there was a hot luncheon which might have done duty for dinner at 2:30, but it was now 8 o'clock, and we heard without dismay that there was dinner at the Casino at 8:30.

PESTH AND BUDA.

The appearance of the twin cities connected by the splendid bridge of Tierney Clarke, of London, as the Ariadne turned in the river and slid down between the banks, now lined by stately houses of Pesth on the left and the palaces of Ofen or Buda on the right, lighted up in all their windows, was very fine, and called forth expressions of regret that we could not have managed to see the panorama before the sun had got down. As the steamer sailed up to the floating platform a mighty "eljen," repeated again and again, and sounding like a very hearty cheer, burst from a multitude of people on the quays, and gave promise of the welcome which awaited the Prince, and as he stepped on shore there was a rush made to greet him, which it needed the efforts of the municipal police to reduce to convenient demonstration. There were carriages in waiting, which were reached with some difficulty in the crowd, many of whom followed the cortège to the Hotel Hungaria, or Grand Hotel, where the Emperor (King in Hungary) had ordered suites of rooms for his guests. Here another mass of people had assembled, but they were somewhat disappointed when the Prince, instead of alighting, was driven on to the club, or Casino, where dinner was waiting for him. Another crowd and more eljens at the Casino doors, and Prince Czapari, heading the members of the committee, welcomed the Princes and their suites, and led them to the room where dinner was prepared. It was a credit to the cook, but the charm of the entertainment was the Hungarian band—one of the best in the country—which played Charddshes, or the national dance—literally the dances of the Charda, or the Village Inn—the Rakoky March, and other national music, with a precision, verve, and fire that the best conductors might envy, and yet most of the players are ignorant of music and cannot play a note. They play by ear alone. They were in the national dress—boots, tights, befrogged jackets—and so were the waiters, but I was much shaken in reputation among my traveling companions because I told them they would see most of the natives in similar attire. It appears that in the last few years a great change has taken place. Since the Magyars have secured their independence they have thrown off their national costume, and now dress like other people. When I was in Pesth a round chimney-pot was an object of wonder or derision on the streets. Every man wore braided clothes—tassells, frogs, buttons, tight pantaloons, and Hessian boots. The population looked like a great band of supernumeraries turned out of the theatre after a performance of "William Tell," or rather of "Der Freischütz." Now alas! they are in the common garb of unpicturesque practical Europe and America. After dinner the Prince went up to the reception rooms, and remained for some time engaged in conversation with the notabilities who were presented to him. The Hungarians are the French of the East, though they would not accept it as a compliment to have that said of them, for they are not destitute of that charming vanity which makes the humblest individual of a nation claim the privilege of belonging to the greatest people in the world. It was near midnight before the séance was concluded.

HONORS TO THE VISITORS.

PESTH, Monday, May 12, 1873.

The Hungarians have not been lacking in their welcome to the English Princes. The heir to the throne, who came here as Baron Renfrew, had to abandon his incognito and accept his position as Prince of Wales—or more properly speaking, he assumed a position in which he received the attentions due to royalty, and still divested himself of its formalities. A crowd assembled on this (Monday) morning early before the Hungaria, where a British merchant flag floated as a substitute for the royal standard, or white ensign, and the broad quay on the Danube was more than usually crowded as the day advanced. In the hall and corridors of the hotel there were people waiting to catch a glimpse of the illustrious visitors. The Consuls General displayed the flags of their States from the Consulates, but there was no display of bunting from the houses of the city, and the only guards to Baron Renfrew were furnished by the police, who were, however, far more picturesque than any soldiery. No one can hope to serve Hungary unless he has a good deal of feathers about him. Braid and lace are quite indispensable, so that an ordinary policeman on horse or foot is like a hero in a stage melodrama. The General in command, feld zeug menter, Count of Huyo, attended by several officers of his staff in full uniform, came over to pay their respects to the Princes early in the forenoon. The burgomaster, civil authorities, and many of the notabilities of the Magyars now at Pesth also arrived to offer their felicitations and respects, and the staircases were thronged with the attendants on the little levee in the rooms of his royal Highness. As this is a private excursion, the Prince pays for himself and suite. The special steamer from Vienna on the 11th cost £120, and the rooms at the Grand Hotel here are certainly not let for nothing. The dinner which his royal Highness gave at the Club or Casino the same night, was paid for out of his private purse, and so was the larger entertainment to which several of the Hungarian nobility were invited on Monday evening. As soon as the receptions were over, the Princes and their suites, with the Austrian officers in attendance, Gen. Thom, Count Leo Thun, Lieut. Col. Kodolitsch, repaired on board their splendid steamer and proceeded up the Danube to the Margaret Islet, where the Archduke and Archduchess had invited them to a breakfast, which was not very successful, owing to the length of the entertainment, or the badness of the attendance, which compelled the guests to rise from the table before the courses were completed. The Archduke is not given to conversation, and his example seemed to have effected the Archduchess, so that there was not much interchange of ideas to make up for the defects of the entertainment. The day was cold and raw, and the company were glad to get back to the hotel, where the Prince of Wales received a deputation of Free-masons, headed by Francis Pulsky, and held a lodge of that portion, with eight of the order of which he is such a zealous patron. M. Pulsky was the friend and secretary of Kossuth, and was for a long time in exile—proscribed, with a price on his head—his estates confiscated—obliged, as he told the gentlemen of the Prince's suite, to gain his bread by his pen in England: but the amnesty restored him to this country, and placed him in possession of his property. He is now a liberal, but not violent, politician, devoted to loyalty as represented by the Hapsburgs, whose deposition Kossuth announced, the director of the museum, and a leading man in the House of Commons. The Prince, who was attended by Prince Arthur, Mr. Knollys, and Lord Suffield, the Masons of his suite, was much interested in the proceedings, and was treated to more than one excellent address in English by the Hungarian deputies. To our great dismay there was a regatta on the Danube to be attended when the deputation of Masons retired. The wind blew down the river from the north, and rain was threatening in the heavy clouds above, but it would be a disappointment if the Prince did not go, and accordingly the carriages were ordered, and at 4 o'clock the company drove through the streets, which were filled with people, to the wharf, where the police had to make way for the party to get on board the steamer, on board which a select party was admitted by tickets to proceed to the rowing-club station off the Margaret Islet. In defiance of the weather many ladies were there in their Spring costume. It may be ungallant, but it is true, that the display of beauty did not equal expectations founded on warm accounts of what we were to see. The steamer took up her position in mid-stream, with the union jack and Hungarian standard flying, and soon afterward came up another laden with people and with an Austrian band on board, which anchored close to, so as to enliven the proceedings with a little music.

NAUTICAL SPORTS.

There were no yachts gliding about in the turbid and violent stream, and the floating boat-house and rafts of the club moored in the stream and decked with colors, and a couple of small steam launches for the umpire and friends, were the only objects to catch the eye on the water. As to the races there is not much to be said. It would interest you very little to learn the names of the Hungarian gentlemen and boats which contested the prizes. The first race we saw was a rush down the stream of five ordinary Danube boats with eight men, each pulling double-banked, and a steersman with an enormous oar, which was used with great effect to direct the course of the boat, and give impetus to the skiff, and the chief interest of the race was in its close, when the boats which were leading had to turn round and come up alongside the Commodore's raft, as there was a great deal of exertion and some skill needed to prevent collision in the strong current which bore down the other boats right athwart the victors. Next there came an outrigger race, two pairs of sculls and steersmen, for which only two boats entered. The boats were rather clumsy looking, and the steersmen ridiculously heavy; indeed, they seemed larger than the oarsmen. The style was not neat nor good, the oarsmen working too much from the back, and the stroke rather short and hasty. Then came a race in which two boats with two scullers each contended with a boat pulled by two oarsmen. The latter had it all their own way. I do not think the Prince looked much at the race, as he was engaged in conversation, and it was very cold to boot, and it was with much satisfaction that the shivering company heard the orders given at his royal Highness' suggestion to weigh and return to shore. It must be understood that there were and are cheers or "eljens" to greet the Princes whenever they make their appearance, for the good people here are very demonstrative. There was barely time to dress and get to dinner at the Casino, where the Prince entertained as many of his friends as the table could hold, and had afterward an evening party. To-morrow he visits the academy, attends the races, returns to a banquet given by the nobles at the Casino and a ball at the "Europa," and leaves for Vienna by special train next morning. As the novelty of the visit wears off and the curiosity of the crowd is satisfied, the public enthusiasm of course diminishes; but there is still much anxiety to see the strangers. As an illustration of an amiable weakness of the national character I may mention that the leader of the gypsy band, which is rather persecuting in its attentions, when asked what he thought of the Prince, replied: "He is a very nice and excellent gentleman. He is almost as good as a true Hungarian!" There are very few strangers here. The Earl of Dudley and his wife have arrived to attend the ball and race, but they faces and speech one sees and hears are racy of the soil.

INDIAN TREATY.

The Government Acquires the Title to 1,600,000 Acres of Land by Treaty with the Devil's Lake and Sisseton Bands of Sioux.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, May 25.

Hon. Jas. Smith, Jr., one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with certain tribes of Indians for the cession of the country heretofore claimed by the Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux and Cat Head tribes, arrived home on Friday evening last. The commission accomplished the object for which they were appointed, and all that immense tract of country, with the exception of a small reserve near Lac Traverse, and another at Devil's Lake, has been ceded to the United States. The cession embraces a tract of country bounded on the east by the Red River, and extending from a line near Lac Traverse, to within a few miles of Devil's Lake, embracing an area of over 150 miles in length and 100 miles in width, including within its limits the fertile region between the James and Red Rivers, a section of country of unsurpassed fertility, which is rapidly filling up on both sides of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The main features of the agreement were approved by the act of Congress of, Feb. 14, 1873, and the amount required appropriated, upon condition that the Indians should assent to certain amendments to the title, occupancy, cultivation, &c., of a portion of the unceded country, schools, &c. This assent has been obtained, the Indians of the Lac Traverse Reservation having agreed to it on the 2d, and the Devil's Lake Indians on the 19th inst. The amount payable by the Government—$90,000 a year for seven years—is not payable to the Indians in the old way, but is to be invested in stock, agricultural implements and necessary clothing and supplies, and payable only as it is earned, except such provisions as may be required for those unable to labor. The object being to civilize them and make them self-supporting, each family is assigned or allowed to select a tract of land upon the small reservations not ceded, and every acre plowed for fencing and other labor is paid for out of the fund provided, so that to entitle any of those able to work to any part of the price for which they have sold their lands, the party must work for and earn it. This system has been in force in these reservations, and the results are most gratifying. Many of these people at Lac Traverse have completed log-houses, have their separate farms, considerable farms broken, own their own teams, and give promise of becoming self-supporting. The country ceded is discovered to be exceedingly fertile, a scarcity of timber being the only really serious obstacle to settlement.

The agreement was ratified by the Indians at Lac Traverse without any interference from outsiders. Such, however, was not the case with the Indians at Devil's Lake; the Commissioners found on their arrival there several hundred Cat Heads and other savages from the Missouri, painted, feathered and armed; they had evidently congregated at Devil's Lake for no good purpose. They made an effort to induce the Dakota Indians to break up the council and defeat the ratification of the agreement, and for a time intimidated the Indians belonging to the reservations. They were, however, foiled in their efforts by the coolness and bravery of Little Fish, who, in spite of all threats and menaces, signed the agreement. His example was followed by others, and the Missouri bands finding further opposition fruitless, withdrew. Mr. Smith reports that under the system adopted at these agencies, and carried out by Messrs. Adams and Forbes, not a single offense is known to have been committed within the last year by any of the Indians belonging to either of these reservations.

Our Attitude Toward the Sandwich Islands.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, writing on the Sandwich Islands, sends the following regarding a letter of instructions received by the American Minister Resident from Secretary Fish:

The letter instructs Mr. Pierce in respect to his action in the event that the Hawaiian Government should renew the proposition to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. The declaration of Mr. Webster is reiterated, that the Government will regard with an unfriendly eye any attempt on the part of any foreign power to establish any treaty relations with the Sandwich Islands which might not be in harmony with American interests. This statement creates some feeling here, it being said that the American Congress will not ratify a treaty of reciprocity, nor will it permit us to negotiate one with, say, the Australian colonies or other countries. A treaty of reciprocity would certainly have the effect to very rapidly Americanize these islands. But the natives of these islands will have to change their mood very much before they will consent, through their Legislature, to any cession of Pearl Harbor, or other portion of Hawaiian territory.

FINE ARTS.

The Cooper Institute Receptions—Woman's Art Department—The Male Night Schools—Crowds of Visitors.

There is no one thing of which New-Yorkers who have the gift of reason are so justly proud as the Cooper Institute. It is so emphatically the right thing in the right place, and is doing such a splendid work, that the more it is examined the more it will be admired. The good man who thought out the grand idea from which proceeds all its usefulness, and who gave the best years of his life to acquire the funds necessary for its establishment, looks back upon the past fourteen years of its existence with a feeling of deep thankfulness that God has permitted him to achieve so excellent a thing. To the thoughtless and superficial the Cooper Institute presents only the features of a reading-room and a school. They think that of course a free reading-room is a very good idea, a capital notion, but in their inmost hearts the school part of the scheme seems superrogatory. "There are so many schools," says Charles Surface, Esq., with an engaging air. "And really education is overdoe. Don't you think so, Miss Inchdeep?" The question of public-school education is one so broad and so deep that it cannot be settled in a by-the-by. Still it is a fact that when a girl or boy has left the public school, he or she is not one whit nearer to the great object, bread-winning, than before. This was and is and ever will be the central idea of the Cooper Institute and its cluster of schools. It teaches those things which are at once remunerative. It desires above all other aims to take up those who are down, and to raise them up, not by charity, but by the noble gift of true knowledge, a charity, indeed, but such a one as archangels might bestow.

When Peter Cooper was a houseless, hungry boy in this City, he looked around for such a gift, but there was no giver. The upward path for which all noble minds look was hidden from the sight of the very poor. He searched for it, he found it, and as he trod it, ascending and still ascending, there grew within his great heart a settled purpose that, if he lived, that which he had sought for and not found should be provided for all. Providence orders the steps of a good man's feet, and the thought that burned within him became a settled fact fourteen years ago. Since that time the good that has been done has been almost incalculable. The public was, at first, slow to catch the idea that these schools were bread-winning schools, and the advantages they held out were only enjoyed by a certain class. The porter in a firm, who carried the packages and who swept the counting-house; the ragged urchin who sold the papers; the houseless wanderer, who made himself useful in the engine-shops, and was fed by the rough charity of the mechanics—these, indeed, were quick to hear of the chances that were offered by this good man's building, and they flocked to the night-schools, and worked and toiled until they emerged from obscurity and became wonderful clerks, talented mechanics, respected foremen. There are hundreds of concerns within New-York where the master, the foreman, the clerk, can strike their breasts and say: "Under God, all that I have and am I owe to the Cooper Institute." And when, at some perhaps not distant day—for he is eighty-three years of age—this benefactor of his race is promoted to a higher place, and his bodily remains are carried with municipal honors to their resting-place, there will be a following of mourners who would each have shed the last drop of his blood if the sacrifice could have kept the benevolent face and the patriarchal form a little while longer in life.

But as time went on the scope of Peter Cooper's bread-winning schools began to be better understood, and their influence for good was more widely exerted. A sick and dispairing young man who could not succeed in any thing he had attempted, but who was thought to have some undeveloped talent for drawing, was enabled by the neighbors—for it is always the poor who help the poor—to attend the drawing-classes, and, behold you, within a short time this man is placed in a photographic studio, and receives $60 a week for his crayon heads. A poor girl attempts to support her bed-ridden father, her ailing mother, and three young children by her needle. Two years and seven months has the bread-winner of the family been prostrated by disease, and in the struggle with misfortune the family earnings, the furniture, the relics of better days, have one by one disappeared—have been thrown as it were out of the window to keep the wolf from the door. But at length all is gone, and the grizzly form appears again, and nothing stays his entrance save the frenzied exertions of the young girl with her needle. It is only a question of time. Flesh and blood will not stand this strain; the girl will fall ill, and then the family will be broken up, and Heaven alone knows what terrible things may not happen. So reasoned the neighbors, and they made up a purse, for the poor are always ready to help the poor, to support the family while the girl attended the telegraphic schools of the Cooper Union. In three months' time the brave girl was a thoroughly competent operator, and was hired at a salary which made every heart of that poor family jump with joy, and drove the baffled wolf far away from the door, near which he has not been seen ever since. And the children attend the night schools, and the little boy shows a taste for engineering, and may yet be a great man. All this happiness because Peter Cooper saw what kind of education was imperatively needed, and devoted his life to provide it for the poor of this City.

The reception of the Woman's Art Department was held, on Friday night, in that part of the building devoted to this branch, and was crowded with sympathetic visitors. It might seem, at first sight, to Charles Surface, Esq., and to Miss Inchdeep, and to the whole tribe of Skimmers, that the Art Department was not exactly of the bread-winning order. This is entirely an error. The principal of the Woman's Art School is Mrs. Susan N. Carter, and she directs the whole strength of the department to the one point of enabling the pupils to take advantage of any artistic faculty they possess, and to get good wages for it. Thus, some are educated to draw heads in crayon for the photographers, others to color photographs, others to retouch negatives, others to take photographs, others to become drawing teachers in the public schools. But the base of all their branches is a good, thorough knowledge of elementary drawing. This they must first acquire, and then they strike out according to their abilities, or their belief in their own powers. In the woman's department there is no drawing from the flat, but everything is from the round. There are plaster models of fruit, of leaves, of flowers, of hands, feet, &c.; there are sections of elegant plaster scroll-work; there are wooden spheres and other geometric figures, through a graduated course of which each pupil must painfully climb, under the supervision and teaching of Mrs. Carter. This is the onerous, the difficult and delicate part of the school. Here all must enter; and here flock, allured by the certainty of large salaries if successful, all kinds of women and girls. The artistic eye and the capable hand have not been given to all, and hence upon Mrs. Carter rests the grave responsibility, which she bears so gracefully, of pointing out to some that their efforts are in vain, and that it would be better if they attempted something else. So clear is the lady's critical perception, so kind and sisterly her manner, so patient her painstaking with the dullest neophytes, that she has won the lasting love and esteem of all, even of those to whom she has been compelled to speak the fatal word "incompetent." They retire, murmuring thankful words that they have not been suffered to waste precious time, for many are like the poor sewing girl spoken of above, and have only a limited time to achieve the proud position of a bread-winner.

For those who have not mistaken their vocation and who show ability, the next step after the elementary course of the Good Sister, the principal, is the course of Signor Venino, who teaches the antique course, which he does in a very satisfactory manner. The pupils here are either aspiring to be drawing-teachers, or feel within them that mysterious appeal which art makes to her votaries. Those pupils who do not desire to be teachers or to progress in art, emerge from the elementary department into the photographic studio, which is a most thorough institution. From this place many young girls have obtained positions in photographic studios, where they have received salaries that would be deemed amazing by old fogies and anti-progressive folks. But it is of the essential nature that a true idea settles all the vexed questions that come within its scope. The war of the Union settled the slavery question very satisfactorily, and the Cooper Institute is settling the question of "Woman's Rights" in the only positive and substantial form. While some benighted fools, and some exceedingly shady characters, are arguing and blustering about man's injustice to woman, in the matter of her wages and the positions she is allowed to hold, the Cooper Institute is hard at work educating young women for a great variety of remunerative followings, which they pursue with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public. For, besides the photography, there is another branch, the engraving, where some of these pupils diverge after the antique course of Signor Venino. Those who desire to be teachers are now thoroughly competent to teach; those whose art aspirations are not checked by considerations of bread and butter, go to the Academy of Design, and those who desire to lead artistic lives, yet are not in a position to work without pay, progress to the engraving department, where they are initiated in the mystery of drawing on wood, and cutting the blocks; and very excellent is the work they do. They earn considerable money while they are learning, and when they leave they find themselves possessed of a most delightful occupation which is highly remunerative, and which brings them in constant communication with higher art.

The reception of the Male Art Department was held last evening, and all the prizes and medals will be given to-night in the great hall. From the Lane fund of $80 in gold, for best drawings from cast of head or part of figure, three prizes are awarded: first prize of $30, which was taken by Miss Louisa S. Parsons; second prize of $20, by Miss Clara Ellis; third prize of $10 by Miss Rosina Samuels. The first prize was awarded to a young lady who, though a beginner, has far outstripped, in the estimation of the judges, Misses Wilmarth and Perry, the remaining pupils, some of whom have been five years in the classes plodding slowly forward. She was properly in the elementary class, but so many made unusual progress that Mrs. Carter permitted them to commence drawing from the human figure, a fact perfectly unknown to the committee of judges. A similar sum is given in prizes for elementary drawing, which consists of models of foliage, flowers, scroll-work, &c., from the fund of A. A. Low, and has been divided in a similar fashion. The first prize of $30 in gold was won by Miss Juliette Hanson, the second of $20 by Miss Ella H. Whitemore, the third of $10 by Miss Irene de MaCarthy. Mr. Goodhue's prize of $30, for greatest proficiency in drawing on wood, was awarded to Miss Anna Cunningham, who also was awarded the bronze medal for painting in oil. This department is under the charge of Prof. Hecker, who supervises the photographic studio also, and who has so wonderfully developed the latter that more than one-third of the pupils are earning very sufficient incomes from their work. Miss Cunningham is a case in point. She supports herself entirely by teaching drawing, while she studies wood engraving under the excellent teacher, Miss C. B. Cogswell, and oil-painting under Prof. Hecker. Several girls who began photography last October are earning from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum. In the engraving department, Miss Anna Hermann wins a silver medal, and Miss Sara Stephens a bronze one. The last young lady has great artistic talent, and her designs are full of beauty and love of nature. Her border for a title-page, composed from the Chinese honeysuckle, reveals great capacity. In this branch, Miss Fenner excels in the purity and power of her compositions, while in the engraving of the wood Miss Jacob bears away the palm for outlines, and Miss C. A. Powell for shaded work. The general tone of the department is very high, and it would be a service to the community if the Metropolitan Art Museum would establish an art journal in connection with this school, so that the treasures of refined taste which they possess might be given to the nation.

Besides the money prizes, there are a great number of medals given for various grades of excellence. These are to a large extent in the discretion of the principal, and she finds them serviceable in maintaining the emulation of beginners. She says, however, that the money prizes create much unpleasant feeling. They are given to the best drawings, irrespective of circumstances, and it will happen that they fall to those to whom money is not a paramount object. This creates unhappiness in those competitors who are upon the brink of starvation, as is the case with more than one. The excellent principal thinks that the girls would be happier if the money should form a fund for the purchase of materials, which in photography are quite expensive. If that could not be granted, then perhaps the money might start a fund to create a scholarship for the Academy. The best draughtsman would then go to the Academy of Design, the inevitable successor of the Cooper Institute, with a small annual fund to help support him, in the manner of English colleges.

One new prize has been added by Mitchell, Vance & Co.—two fine bronze figures for the best student in the night school in the ornamental department, so well presided over by Herr Eglan. It was gained by Arthur Langerfeld with a very fine specimen of scroll drawing.

American Fancy Marbles.

Some two years ago there was discovered on the shores of Lake Champlain, Vermont, by Mr. Hanson, of Philadelphia, a rich and valuable deposit of beautiful variegated marble. It varies from a deep red to a pale chocolate color, richly marbled and grained. It is very hard and well adapted for making columns and ornamental work, such as pier or centre tables, panellings, fancy wainscoting, and cabinet purposes generally. When polished it is not easily defaced. The deposit is found in beds, or strata, varying in thickness from one to six feet. In the report of the geological survey of the State of Vermont it is said that "the marble is found to be principally composed of fragments of stratified rock varying in size from a barley-corn to blocks a foot or more in diameter, which appear to have been promiscuously piled together, after which they are cemented with a substance having much more lime in its composition than the fragments themselves. This cement has a lighter color than the other portions of the mass, which gives it the beautiful starry and variegated appearance observable in the mosaic marble, making it equal in beauty to the artificial mosaic work of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

In the new Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets, in this City, these marbles are used in panelling and wainscoting of the interior, with admirable effect. The contrasts in colors are very beautiful, but the Lake Champlain marble at once commands attention wherever it is encountered.

AFTER THE MODOCS.

From the Columbia River to California—Scenes En Route—Oregon Railroads—To the Lava Beds.

From Our Special Correspondent.

YREKA, Cal., Monday, May 19, 1873.

A few days since I was traveling up the Willamette River, from Portland to Salem. Portland is the northern terminus of the Oregon and California Railroad, and I could have taken the rail, but preferred the river, as it gave a variety to Oregon travel; also, it was something of an object to see the Willamette Falls, twelve miles above Portland, which are strikingly picturesque, and are now surmounted by means of a steam-boat canal and locks, constructed at great expense, and partly by the aid of a State subsidy. Portland can be readily described as a thriving city of 15 000 inhabitants; the commercial centre of the great Columbia River region, comprising Oregon, Washington Territory, and Northern Idaho. It is a bustling, busy town, well built, and with many beautiful private and public edifices. Its wharves are commodious, as they need be to accommodate the ocean ships and steamers and all the steam craft that ply up and down the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. It occupies the western bank of the Willamette, and stretches back to the mountains a mile or so, on rising ground, and is fast spreading on all sides, and occupying the bench land between the river and the hills. This city is not in the valley proper, but fertile and populous plains are densely wooded, up to the mountain.

The shores of the Willamette are generally wooded, and we find high hills on the right as we ascend. Eight miles above, on that side, at Oswego, stands an idle blast furnace. Iron mines come down almost to the river, and the ore proves to be rich, and the iron smelted there is of very excellent quality, but the misadventure has not proved remunerative, no doubt due to inexperience of the workers and the high price of labor. Since it was abandoned iron has risen greatly in value, and no doubt the business would pay in good hands and well managed. Here is a chance for Eastern iron masters to go to work and supply the Pacific States with iron, for the banks of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers contain an inexhaustable supply of red hematite ores, and are also covered with fir forests for the manufacture of charcoal.

At the Willamette Falls, on the east side of the cation, is Oregon City, the oldest town in the State, where are a large woolen-mill and flouring-mills. The bluff rises almost precipitous, only allowing room for a narrow street, and stairways climb it to reach residences above. The canal and locks are on the west side, and the work is certainly great to be constructed in a State of such sparse population and moderate wealth. Since the locks have been opened (less than three months) their value to the State has been demonstrated in the great reduction of freights. The produce of the country has had to pay a fearful toll to a monopoly which controlled both the river and railroad lines; but now vessels and steam-tugs from Portland to the head of navigation on the Willamette, and monopoly of them is impossible, while before it was under the control of a company which owned a basin, warehouses, and hoisting-works on the Oregon City side. There are locks [illegible] forty-two feet wide in the river. They are [illegible] in the rocky trap-rock through which the canal is cut, and they probably cost over $600,000. The improvement is of great value to the farming community. Above the falls to Salem, fifty miles by the river, the shores call out little interest, as they are generally level and wooded, sometimes with balm, ash, and maple, and the higher banks with fir.

Salem is about fifty miles south of Portland by rail, has over 4,000 inhabitants, has gas and water works, three newspapers, some fine buildings, and a State Capitol will soon be built here, for this is the seat of the State Government. It has a university, where students are taught with diplomas and a good classical education. It has excellent free schools, about a dozen churches, a large woolen-mill, the best flouring-mill in the State, and is bound to become an important manufacturing place, as well as the State capital. It is a beautiful town, with elevated country, and, while the people are both fast and fashionable, they are of the highest social status. The world has, perhaps, little idea of the advancement made in this eldest State, and I instance Salem as a type of other Oregon towns. It is not as rich as Portland, but in the centre of a wealthy agricultural country, which is occupied by the desirable homes of a permanent population.

Taking the railroad at Salem, I passed on south for a hundred miles through the beautiful Willamette Valley, which are more beautiful as we want on. It is interspersed with hill and dale, wooded with oak. Every section of it is well watered, and belts of fir forests are always in sight. At the upper end of the valley the prairies are broader, and we clearly see the Cascade and Coast Mountains, to the right and left. Fields, orchards, and homes occupy the landscape; towns and villages are passed every few miles, the substantial points of the upper valley being Albany and Eugene. The cars, steamer had reached Portland the previous day, and it had brought its share of emigration for people Oregon. The two cars in the train were crowded with families come from the West to the far West, and they seemed to have come with the certainty of meeting friends here, for at each station numbers would leave the train, and be welcomed by waiting friends. Our fellow passengers decreased until not more than two dozen were left. The river navigation does not extend to Eugene except at high stages of water. A recent advance in wheat and consequent [illegible] in transportation, and wheat was piled along the road at the stations waiting to be loaded.

The opening of the river to competition has considerably interfered with rates of freight, so far up as the boats could run, and the income of Holliday's railroad and river-boats will [illegible] much reduced

grandeur than the sight can realize at one single glance, became fixed upon the retina. In a long and irregular line they stand as the everlasting sentinels that guard the Cascade range. The Sierras of the South and these mountains of Oregon are parts of the same rugged upheavals, and those snow peaks are undoubtedly the grandest monuments that nature has raised upon this continent.

Directly opposite my point of view were Mounts Hood and Jefferson, distant about seventy-five miles from each other and from where we stood. They gleamed white in the afternoon sun, as if with a suberbal glow. To the far North, in Washington Territory, stood Mounts St. Helens and Baker, from one to two hundred miles away. Mount Adams could be dimly seen east of them, and all were subdued by distance to a hazy splendor that contrasted well with the brilliant whiteness of Hood and Jefferson. To the south of these last, opposite the head of the valley, we could see three snowy points that rose nearly together, and are known as the Three Sisters. Since then, journeying south, I have seen Mount McLoughlin, opposite the Rogue River Valley, and from where I write Shasta is boldly visible, standing out abreast of, instead of rising as a king among, the mountains, and offering the most remarkable view of all, for it not only seems nearer and plainer, but actually stands higher than any mountain I have named. It would be worth a journey across the continent, to one who seeks to be inspired by nature, to see these grand snow mountains, as I have lately seen them, with such sublime impressiveness pointing with eternal silence to the sky.

Above Eugene City, the Willamette Valley loses itself in a jumble of hills, and through these we reach the Calapooia Mountains, a short cross range that stands like a barricade between the Umpqua and Willamette waters. We follow the Pass Creek route and find it a comparatively easy one for a railroad. There are some deep defiles, some sharp curves and steep grades, but we squeeze through to find mountain ranches here and there, then the mountains grow less, and we glide around the hills that circle the Yoncalla Valley, one of the greenest gems of the Umpqua. All the Umpqua region consists of a motley of hills, with narrow green valleys nestled in among them. The railroad sweeps around these hills and follows the curves of these valleys for nearly forty miles, and terminates at Roseburg, a thriving village planted among the hillside oaks.

Railroad financiering in Oregon has been reduced to the latest rules of modern art. From Portland to Roseburg it is exactly 200 miles, and from Roseburg to the State line south it is considered 185 miles more. That is the length of surveys made for the railroad, at least. Holliday undertook to build this road, and with the aid of San Francisco financiers its bonds were placed in the German market. I believe the following facts are not disputed, and I gather them from common report. These bonds have sold in Germany for 75 cents; the German capitalists took them at about 60 cents, and some ring or other made 15 cents profit. The amount of bonds sold is $10,950,000, according to published reports, and the amount realized by the company has been $6,500,000. The road work has stopped, and I venture to assert that its present management will never resume it. The easiest portion of the work has been completed, and the most expensive remains undone. The 185 miles of road not done is mortgaged and the company has had the cash for its bonds. The question is, What has been done with the money? I am informed by competent persons that the completed portion can be built for $4,000,000. The company seems to have realized $6,500,000. Not content with undertaking to build the State railroads, Holliday has undertaken to run the State politics, and a portion of the money has gone that way. German capitalists say they have been swindled. Any sane man who will advance millions on paper railroads, without security, ought to be swindled, it is true; but it is not exactly creditable or healthy for the world and its enterprises that such things are so frequently done.

From Roseburg south to Yreka I had nearly 140 miles of staging over rough roads, and on slow time. Nearly fifty miles of it was among Umpqua hills, which are full of changing beauties; then we crossed the Umpqua Mountain by the Cañon road, pass through more valleys, and over the Cow Creek and Grave Creek hills, and are on the banks of Rogue River. This is Southern Oregon. It was twenty years ago the scene of fierce and horrid Indian wars; but the Indians are now all gone. Rogue River had its famous places, and ascending it twenty miles, we came at last upon the real Rogue River valley, which is charming as heart can wish. Our first view of it is from the western foot hills along which extensive mining operations have been carried on, and are yet weakly in progress. The extensive valley is east of us, farms and orchards are here and there, and the distant framework of mountains is half wrapped in clouds. Look over mountains and clouds, and you will start with pleased surprise as you see the diamond point of grand McLoughlin above them all. It lifts its snows above the clouds and tantalizes our senses with a consciousness that they hide our imposing vision. As the day passes so do the clouds, and we worship nature as it is revealed to us.

Jacksonville, too, has been mined out, and then built upon. It is the commercial point of the South, and from it we pass on up the valley of Bear Creek, climb the Siskiyou Mountains; see the clouds gather as we descend them, and the rain drives me inside as we cross the State line into California. Not far, and we reach Cottonwood, a mining town where pick and shovel have aided water to turn the world upside down. We grind and twist among the gravel heaps, pass up over a bold, bluff headland that turns the Klamath River, and see miners washing off its steep sides to search for gold; we come down to the river in a deep cañon that wears a fearful look, are ferried over to a green spot of meadow that has strangely lodged there, and then follow a grade that gradually winds up the hillsides, and in and out of the ravines, and around the river points, bringing us at last up to a mountain brow, where we look down, almost vertically, 1,000 feet to where the river winds at the bottom of the chasm. It is the first drive of the stage over a new mountain road.

The rain and the night come on together. We leave the abrupt river hills, cross sage-brush lands with here and there a ranch, come to a region of sluices and ditches, hear the water and the gravel rushing together through the sluices, as the miners run their night-watches. A little village gleams upon us very prettily; cottages, shade-trees, and orchards glisten as the stage-lamps light them up and then consign them to darkness. We cross Big Shasta Creek and after a while reach Yreka, where, at a moderately late hour, a good bed makes me forget that the night before I curled up among bundles and blankets, and slept and waked at uneasy intervals, that were regulated by the fearful lurches of the mud wagon it has pleased me to denominate a stage.

Yreka breathes of war, and is continually fitting out supply trains "for the front." I only reached here last evening late, and it is now early morning, but I find company to share the road, and we have chartered a hack that leaves in an hour for the lava beds. One passenger is a Lieutenant who helped storm Capt. Jack's stronghold, and has since been to San Francisco as escort for the dead. The other wears a Scotch cap that might have been worn by one of Bruce's men in the days that followed Wallace. His clothes are not fit and do not fit for life outside the lava beds; his hair and beard are as long as the Modoc war; he entertains us with fragmentary history, with war episodes and hair-breadth escapes, and such as he is he slept in the lava cave with Capt. Jack himself before the massacre of the Peace Commission. Need I say that he is a war correspondent who has been out to try the fresh air, and who returns to the lava beds to finish the campaign?

At the Seat of War—Some Famous Savages.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALL'S RANCH, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

I am now stopping at the foot of the mountains about thirty-five miles from Yreka. I found a company leaving that place the morning after my arrival, and we engaged a hack together, and started for the lava beds at short notice. My companions are Atwell, war correspondent for the Sacramento *Record*, and S. E. Chesnich, a wide-awake and pleasant traveling companion. He has been at work for nearly three months, and has seen most of the stirring events of the war, and before the attack on the Peace Commission, he spent a night in Capt. Jack's famous stronghold under very hazardous circumstances. Old Sconchin and the majority of the tribe debated that he and Steele should not leave there alive, but Capt. Jack and Scar-faced Charley stood between them and danger. My other companion is Lieut. Taylor, of the artillery, who has been to San Francisco to escort the bodies of the dead. He is also a most agreeable traveling companion, and we should have reached the headquarters at the lava beds to-day only that the Indians have come over on this side, and the road is not considered safe. We started out yesterday morning, and met a settler, who lives seven miles from here, who gave us information that plenty of strange signs were around his place; that the troops are after the Modocs, and think they have driven them into a range directly in our path. We turned back, and wait here for a sufficient escort. There were eighteen freight-wagons and twenty-seven men here last night, so we have plenty of company, but it is a rough place to be housed up at.

Leaving Yreka, we crossed the Shasta plain toward the noble old mountain, which looked down on us in all its grandeur. The view is the most magnificent to be seen, even surpassing Hood, for Shasta stands out isolated, or rather seems projected from the range. The valley of the Little Shasta is very fertile, and is thickly settled. It is easy to take water for irrigation from the creek, and by this means an extensive area is made very prolific. The wheat fields look as fine as can be possible. Our course lay eastward from Yreka, and soon after leaving Little Shasta we entered the mountains and found the road very good. Occasionally we passed lava ridges that were rough and inhospitable, almost as forbidding as the renowned lava beds.

The ascent of the Sierras from the west is not difficult, and teams have little delay in making it with ordinary loads. It is all up hill until within four miles of this place, and part of that distance the descent is rather abrupt, but a good road has been graded along the hill-sides. From the summit of the east ridge we overlooked a wide reach of country. Directly below lay Ball's ranch, with a thousand acres of green meadow, liable to overflow in Winter, and the greenest of green Summer pastures. This gives the place its value, for it happens to be right on the route of the best pass over the mountains. Beyond it lies an arid plain, growing sage and grease wood, and chaparral, with some good grass all through it. From the mountains we overlooked three spurs of hills or mountains that cross our path eastward, and in these the Modocs are supposed to be, as good grass and water are found there. The troops captured a Modoc squaw near here, who said the band had divided and was intending to cross the Sierras to Bogus Creek and Shovel Creek, which are branches of the Klamath, north of Mount Shasta and north-east from Yreka. This is a favorite region of theirs and a very defensive one, with heavy timber and abundant water and plenty of cattle grazing there. It is a lava region, with caves and ridges that have proved to be impregnable in the past. Many years ago the Indians took refuge there, and were assaulted by a large volunteer force, which suffered a serious defeat. A force of regulars renewed the assault and was also defeated, and it is probable that they will try to reach it in small detachments and make a stand there. As that region is on the west side of the Sierras, and only about thirty miles from Yreka, the effect will be to call the troops away from the lava beds and the lake region to the east, and then we may look for Capt. Jack's forces to steal out of Bogus and Shovel Creeks and take another turn at the lakes and the lava beds.

Bogus Charley was born on Bogus Creek, and so has that designation. He has been seen there lately, and has been interviewed by various persons. The probability is that he went there on a mission to spy out the prospects and chances, and it is since he has had time to return that we hear of the Modocs making in that direction. They will keep the troops moving all Summer from point to point, unless they receive sufficient reinforcements to occupy the various localities which the Modocs frequent.

Before the fighting actively recommenced, after the December fights, Scar Faced Charley said that if the war went on he wanted to make the last fight on Shovel Creek, for he had a brother buried there, and wished to die there and be buried beside him. So it seems that savage and barbarous as these Modocs are, they have touches of soul and feeling that are kindred to more cultivated humanity. All things at present indicate that they intend to cross the Sierras and make a stand in the lava district I have described. Another thing to their advantage is that the only persons living thereabouts are white men of a degraded character, who live with Indian women, commonly called "squaw men." These are in sympathy with the Modocs to a considerable extent, and it is supposed would furnish them with information, and would not be too conscientious to provide them also with ammunition; guns they have in abundance, and of improved patterns. They have taken clothing from the killed enough to furnish each one with a full soldier's uniform, and no little confusion is caused by this being the case, as the soldiers cannot distinguish them from the Warm Spring Indians.

Modoc squaws, known to have been recently with Jack's band, are now at Yreka plying their infamous trade, and those white men who condescend to pair with them are none too good to furnish them with ammunition, which they can transport at their leisure to the seat of war. It seems strange that these creatures should, under such circumstances, be permitted to go back to their old haunts before this trouble is ended.

Deserters are constantly leaving the ranks and abandoning the army. Our party, in crossing the mountains, came in sight of two uniformed stragglers, who got hastily out of the way. They could not, in the dusk, be definitely classed, and may have been Indian spies as easy as deserters. Indeed they were pronounced to be Indians by some who saw them. We have no definite information from the seat of war, and only know that the Modocs are on this side. It is not a nice thing to run any chances, for they butcher horribly those who come into their hands alive, and are no respecters of persons.

The seat of war is, beyond a doubt, at the present time, between us and the lava beds, and few items, except of an official nature, can be gathered there. Some of those waiting at Ball's ranch are the old settlers, men who know the Indians well, and all agree that the road is unsafe. A courier is expected along soon, and I prepare this statement to send in by him, if he is successful in coming through.

This region is much higher than that west of the mountains, and must have an elevation of 5,000 feet above the sea. The spots where settlements can be made to advantage are few, and this ranch, with its thousand acres of meadow, has very few equals. From here eastward is an expanse of plains and mountain spurs, sometimes grassed and sometimes with little else than lava fields, that are overgrown with high sage brush, so as to make the desolation even more obnoxious.

Since the above was written a mail carrier has arrived from the lava beds with news that confirms our grounds for abandoning the road yesterday. On Sunday a mail carrier was shot at and the bullets struck his mail-bags. Yesterday a fight occurred between a force under Capt. Hasbrouck and the Indians, who were on Shasta Mountain, just ahead of us, where we feared they were, and five bucks are reported killed and ten squaws and children captured.

C.

The Shoe Business in Massachusetts.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, May 27.

According to all accounts the shoe business is generally dull in this section. In Haverhill it is said to be more dull than it has been previously for five years past. There are indications, also, that we in Massachusetts may not forever hold that pre-eminence in the manufacture of shoes that we have held for so many years, as various causes have combined to drive a good deal of it into other States, but still it must be very many years before serious inroads can be made into our local business. In Danvers a few firms have prospered, but as a whole the shoe business has not been a success there. In Lynn, where there has been a great measure of success, there are still not a few firms who will confess that the business is accompanied with a good deal of struggling. In Haverhill, the little that is now being done is chiefly for the New-England trade, for which, with the changing styles, it is never safe to pile up large stocks in advance. The slipper trade, which has been increasing there, holds out better. In Georgetown, Topsfield, and some other places, a heavier class of work predominates; and this, as a class, puts the manufacturers on a more permanent basis, for the styles are pretty much the same all the year round, and the shops are kept more uniformly at work.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

Propositions to Settle Their Estate—Exact Standing of the Case.

The following appeals to the creditors of Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co. have recently been issued:

To the Creditors:

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Appleton, of Boston, while denying that he has been, or is, a general partner in the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., for the purpose of preventing litigation and of adjusting all matters in controversy between himself and his private estate and the creditors of Bowles Brothers & Co., and the estate of said firm in bankruptcy, has made an offer of compromise between his estate in bankruptcy, and the estate of Bowles Brothers & Co., in bankruptcy; which, if accepted, is to be in full of all claims upon said Appleton or his estate, by reason of any liability of his, whether as a general or special partner in said firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., or otherwise.

The proposition is, in substance, to make up, from his estate, the gross assets of the estate of Bowles Brothers & Co., so that they shall be equal to $155,000, if the debts proved equal or exceed $310,000; but if the claims do not amount to $310,000, then there is to be a proportional deduction of the amount of assets to be guaranteed by Mr. Appleton.

The times at which the advances are to be made from said Appleton's estate, are in October, 1873; April, 1874; and in October, 1874; and the other details for fully carrying out the terms of this compromise, are specified in the petition in which this order of notice issues.

The assignee hereby informs creditors, that he has made a thorough investigation of all the matters connected with said Appleton, and Bowles Brothers & Co., including the assets of said Appleton, and is unhesitatingly of the opinion that it is for the best interests of all creditors to accept the said offer, and he hereby recommends all creditors to accept the same. He asks creditors to give their personal attention to this offer, and, for the purpose of having a hearing upon the same, the Court has appointed Wednesday, June 11, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the United States Court-house, in Boston, in said district, as the time and place, when and where all known creditors of said bankrupts, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court,

HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee.

BOSTON, May 22, 1873.

TO THE CREDITORS OF BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

In reply to the notice of the assignee of Bowles Brothers & Co., advocating Mr. Appleton's offer, I will state in my own behalf, and in behalf of thirty other creditors represented by me, the reasons and facts, in a limited space, why the assignee's and Mr. Appleton's proposition should be emphatically rejected by all the creditors:

1. The assignee's statement is intended to mislead creditors into the belief that they are to receive fifty per cent. if they should accept it, which idea is conveyed by wrongfully stating the assets (so made up to $155,000) to be one-half, or more, of the liabilities, whereas they would not actually receive under this offer more than twenty-five per cent.
2. The liabilities are far greater than $310,000, the same having been sworn to by Charles Bowles, the head of the house, as being $500,000, gold, and even stated by the London Bankruptcy Court to be $600,000. This statement by the assignee of $310,000, or less, is an entirely new way of stating it.
3. The gross assets of Bowles Brothers (not stated at all by the assignee after his "thorough investigation of all matters") are placed by said London Court at $185,000, and by Charles Bowles, in his sworn statement, as nearly equal to the liabilities. Allowing the most liberal margins, how much would Mr. Appleton have to contribute to make the "gross" assets of Bowles Brothers equal to $155,000?
4. The assignee has always heretofore stated that Mr. Appleton was to contribute $155,000 unconditionally for his release, but this ingenious device would release him, upon the most liberal estimate, from contributing the greater part of that sum, since the "gross" assets are to be made up, on this proposed mixture to be prepared by the assignee out of Bowles Brothers' and Appleton's joint assets, to no greater sum than $155,000.
5. But this is not all. This sum of $155,000 is by no means to be distributed among creditors. This is stated as a "gross" sum. It is to be depleted, no creditor knows how much, by all the expenses being first subtracted, including the expense of the assignee's travels in Europe, (at $15 per day for his expenses and $50 per day for his services in advocating this settlement during the time of his absence,) the amount of which expenses was fixed without notice to creditors, who are, it now seems, to pay it out of their dividend, instead of it being made up by Mr. Appleton, as was expressly understood when it was consented that the assignee should go to Europe.
6. Then, after all the expenses are taken from this $155,000, and with the liabilities about $500,000, gold, the difficult problem may be solved of what the per cent. actually paid into the hands of the creditors would be!
7. It leaves the amount of the per cent. to be paid dependent on the amount of the liabilities, and many doubtful claims might be admitted in Europe, with no one in the interest of creditors to investigate and object to them.
8. It defers a long time the settlement and payment to creditors.
9. There are other reasons against its acceptance. The proper person to make this offer is the assignee of Nathan Appleton, directly to the creditors, the assignee of Bowles Brothers & Co. having no more legal right than any other person to make it, (without Nathan Appleton being first adjudged a general partner,) and these creditors could then see what Mr. Appleton actually paid, and get what he actually paid, and without its going uselessly through the hands of Bowles Brothers & Co.'s assignee, to be eaten up by the expenses, as I have said.
10. There is no doubt whatever but that Nathan Appleton is liable to the whole extent of his property to the payment of these debts.
11. There is no doubt, whatever that, if this estate were under the direction of a committee of creditors, as provided by the Bankrupt act, it would pay seventy-five per cent., and that, too, with a liberal settlement to Appleton.

But, after all, I wish, and I have no doubt the creditors wish, to be liberal, and I would recommend that if Mr. Appleton's estate will guarantee to make up the net assets of Bowles Brothers, for actual distribution, to fifty per cent. paid to creditors, free of all expenses, to accept it, this being, indeed, a liberal compromise, and not a compromise (!) all on one side, as advocated by the assignee.

The assignee relies on the fact, in carrying through the offer advocated by him, that a majority of the claims of creditors are represented by him, and by his counsel in Boston, his said counsel being also counsel for a large number of creditors, and that in this way he will control them.

I do not need to urge creditors to reject this offer. The facts and figures I have stated speak for themselves. I have fulfilled a duty I promised, to inform creditors through the Press of anything transpiring against their interest; and all that is needed is, for the creditors to refuse less than fifty cents clear, as I have said, and they will obtain it; the assignee having no legal right (as claimed by him) to compromise without their consent—making a difference of twenty-five per cent. by such action on their part.

ALBERT VAN WAGNER,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

MAY 30, 1873.

The New Steam-Ship Lapland, of the Great Western Line.

Another new steam-ship, the Lapland, of the Great Western line, has arrived at this port, and lies at the pier foot of Maiden-lane. The Lapland was built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., of Glasgow. Her dimensions are as follows: length, 285 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth, 22 feet. Gross tonnage, 1,500 tons; net, 822 tons. She is schooner-rigged. Her engines are on the compound principle, direct acting, with two cylinders 31 and 54 inches in diameter. The stroke is 39 inches, and the steam pressure 60 pounds to the square inch. The steam is supplied by two boilers heated by twelve furnaces, and the average consumption of coal per day is only twelve tons. The nominal horse-power is 135, but she is capable of working up to 654. The screw is 13 feet in diameter, having a pitch of 17 feet. On the top deck are donkey boiler and engines, used for working five winches and a fire-engine when required. She has three decks, and the saloon is at the entrance aft of the second deck. It is a very comfortable apartment. The paneling is made of satin-wood, maple, and black walnut. The doors of the state-rooms have Venetian panels for ventilation; the state-rooms adjoin the saloon, and are large and comfortable. She has accommodations for thirty first-class and 213 steerage passengers. The officers are as follows: Captain, Edward Jones; Chief Officer, Holmes; Second, Kinnard; Third, Charles; Steward, Willis; Chief Engineer Roxbury; Second, Sutherland; Third, Angles. She will leave New-York on her return voyage to Bristol on Saturday next. The agents are E. E. Morgan & Sons, No. 70 South-street.

Louisiana Militia.

The New-Orleans *Republican* publishes the following order, issued by Gov. Kellogg on the 21st inst., to show that he "means business" in his attempts to put down insurrection and restore order:

Under the provisions of the militia laws of the State of Louisiana, it is hereby directed that all employes in the several offices of the State of Louisiana, in the City of New-Orleans, liable to military duty, forthwith enroll themselves in some military organization in the First Division, or immediately form military companies, to be assigned to that division. Blanks and necessary information can be obtained at the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

THE PEACH CROP.

Extent of Peach Culture in Delaware—How the Growers are Swindled by "Shyster" Purchasers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRIDGEVILLE, Sussex County, Del., Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

Leaving Port Penn yesterday morning, I took a carriage ride through the principal peach-growing section of this county, passing through some of its finest farms. On every side were to be seen peach-orchards, some just planted and others of full age for bearing. It is wonderful how entirely the land is here given up to the cultivation of the peach, for the orchards give the country an aspect wholly unlike what is found in grain-growing districts. The roads pass through a perfect maze of fruit-bearing trees, and the scenery, though somewhat monotonous, is nevertheless charming.

I learned a good deal about the method of raising peaches. The pits for planting are selected from the natural fruit—that is, fruit grown direct from seed. These pits are buried in October and November, in thick layers with earth between, and remain thus buried until the following Spring. In the month of April, generally, they are carfully removed from their Winter quarters and planted out in drill rows, the ground having been previously plowed and thoroughly pulverized. The pits not yet cracked are allowed to remain in the bed until the succeeding Spring. The pits shoot up very quickly, and by the budding season, which is about the middle of August, attain a height of two to three feet.

Budding is in itself a regular profession, and to be successful requires considerable skill. In budding a peach-tree the buds of the varieties desired should be procured from the new growth of a good, healthy tree. An incision is made in the bark of the scion a little above ground, the bud is inserted, and remains in a torpid state until the following May, when, having united with the parent tree, it grows into a twig. By the following Spring the scions are fit to be transferred to the peach-grounds, where they are planted in rows twenty feet apart, and suitably manured. The trees must be very carefully tended, and frequently an interval of four years elapses ere a crop can be gathered.

When the promise of a crop is certain the grower arranges his baskets and crates, erects his culling-houses, and makes all the necessary preparations for culling the fruit. The crop being ripe, is picked by either men or women, in half-bushel baskets, with the aid of a ladder and a hook, and carried by the wagoners to the culling-houses. Here they are assorted into three grades, extras, primes, and culls. The extras are those of large size and bright color; the primes are the middle-sized, including the badly-colored extras; and the culls are composed of the small fruit. After the fruit has been properly culled, it is packed in large road-wagons, capable of holding 110 baskets at a time, and dispatched to the railroad depot, where the employes of the grower place them in the cars, which they lock and seal before delivering to the railroad company.

The railroad depots during the peach season, present an appearance of excitement and industry, which almost entirely disappears after the transportation of the fruit has ceased. Hundreds of men can be seen engaged in the various occupations attending the shipping of the crop, and even the notoriously idle seem to catch the fever of activity, and work with a will for a season at least.

To give an idea of the quantity of peaches shipped from this section, it is only necessary to state that last year over $175,000 in freight were paid by the growers for the transportation of their fruit to New-York, divided up as follows: $80,000 from Middletown, $35,000 from Armstrong, and $60 000 from Mount Pleasant. The fruit on which this freight was paid, filled 875,000 baskets, not more than one-tenth of which, I am convinced, will be shipped this year. This great falling off in this section, however will be nearly if not entirely balanced by the immense crops from the Peninsula this year, the produce from which last season was very little. Passing along the main line of railway running through the Peninsula, one passes a succession of flourishing peach-orchards, the condition of which gives ample evidence of an abundant yield.

The soil in this county is sandy, but the best land for growing peaches is that which contains most clay.

As a rule, only the early varieties of the peach are planted here, the later varieties, which grow much smaller than in the upper parts of the Peninsula, not being able to compete with the larger growths, and consequently not bringing remunerative prices.

Hall's early peaches are the variety earliest in the market in any quantity, and although condemned by New-York buyers in consequence of the unsaleable condition in which it at one time reached the Metropolis, has since proved itself of value. One gentleman who planted his orchard with Hall's early about six years since, has derived from his yield about $400 to the acre, a clear profit of about $250 to the acre.

After leaving Dover, the capital of the State, the small fruit county is reached. The peach orchards begin to decrease, and small fruit is more extensively cultivated. The culture of all kinds of fruit is perceptible, and gives promise of a large yield. In past years large quantities of wild fruit were shipped to the Philadelphia market, but this trade is being rapidly superseded by the trade in cultivated fruits, of which large crops are expected.

Now as to the crop prospects. I find that everywhere, save in Newcastle County, fruit of all kinds is promised most abundantly. The Delaware Railroad, together with the Eastern Shore Extension, which belongs to another company, but which in reality is only an extension of the Delaware Railroad, runs almost in an air-line from Wilmington, where it forms a junction with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to Chrisfield, on the Chesapeake Bay, and is about 160 miles long. All along this railroad from Newcastle—only five miles below Wilmington—down to Chrisfield, a peach-orchard is almost continually in sight. For sixty miles peach-orchards are almost continuously on either side of the road. Pears are also largely cultivated, principally Bartletts. Apples are but very little planted, and only the very early varieties afford any profit whatever. The strawberry district is from Dover to Chrisfield, a distance of about 120 miles.

Nor is this all of the fruit section. From Townsend, in the lower part of Newcastle County, there is a railroad running into Maryland called the Kent County Railroad. This road is about thirty miles long, and runs through a fine peach country. It was completed last year, but had been seriously agitated for several years before it was built, and the farmers of those two counties had planted large orchards several years ago. This year most of those orchards come into full bearing for the first time, and from this point the peaches will come in sufficient quantities to fully balance the deficiency of the Middletown section. There is also another railroad, known as the Queen Anne and Kent County Railroad, which forms a junction with the Kent County Road at Messeys, and terminates at Centreville, the county town of Queen Anne County.

To give some idea of the extent of the peach culture on the line of these two roads, both of which were built with the view of shipping peaches to New-York, I will give a short list of some of the orchards, with an estimate of their probable yield this season.

Growers.	No. Trees.	Probable No. of baskets to be shipped.
Mr. Harris	100,000	200,000
Mr. Burton	80,000	150,000
Col. Wilkins	35,000	70,000
Mr. Cosdens	15,000	40,000
Mr. S. T. Earle	20,000	50,000
Mr. Tilghman	5,000	10,000
Mr. J. T. Earle	10,000	20,000
Mr. R. T. Earle	5,000	10,000
Totals	270,000	550,000

These constitute only a few of the names of the peach-growers of the county, and there are many growers having orchards numbering from 1,000 to 10,000 trees, and from off these two short roads alone we can estimate on fully 1,000,000 baskets of peaches, as the county is one of the finest natural soils for peaches on the Peninsula, and the orchards are well cultivated and fertilized. The trees are large and of vigorous growth, and more than an average crop is expected from them.

Besides peach-orchards other fruits are largely planted. Mr. Samuel T. Earle, besides his 2,000 peach-trees, has in bearing 3,000 pear-trees, and about ten acres each of blackberries, strawberries, and raspberries. Mr. James Tilghman has ten acres each of strawberries and raspberries; large quantities of gooseberries, currants, and grapes, besides an asparagus bed of over five acres, a pear-orchard of 1,000 trees, and one of 1,000 early Richmond cherry-trees, in full bearing this season. James T. Earle, Esq., has fifteen acres of raspberries in bearing, and has planted out this Spring quite as many more.

From Smyrna, ten miles below Townsend, there is another branch of the Delaware Railroad, called the Maryland and Delaware Railroad. This road runs in nearly an air line to Easton, in Talbot County, Maryland, and is sixty miles in length. It passes through a highly improved country, and one in which considerable attention is paid to fruit culture. Along the line of this road there are situated many orchards of from 10,000 to 20,000 trees. One of the pioneer peach-growers of the section through which this road passes is Dr. Alexander Hardcastle. More than ten years ago, when the Maryland and Delaware Railroad was yet a thing of the future, Dr. Hardcastle planted and had in bearing large peach-orchards, and to find a market for his fruit was compelled to haul with horses to Camden, a distance of thirteen miles. It is estimated that he will ship fully 30,000 baskets this year. My estimates for this road are also incomplete, but I should think an estimate for 400,000 baskets over that road would be rather under than over the mark.

From Harrington there is another branch of the main road, running in anything but an air line to Lewis. This road passes through some very fine country, and some that is far from fine. It is about ten miles from Harrington to Milford, the second town in extent of population in the State; from there to Georgetown is sixteen miles, and from Georgetown to Lewis is fifteen miles, making the road forty-one miles long. The distance from Milford to Lewis in an air line is about seventeen miles; but to reach Georgetown, the county town of Sussex County, the "Junction and Brakewater Railroad," as this road is called, was almost made worthless by making it one-third longer than necessary, and building more than one-third of it through a country so poor as to be totally unable to extend any aid in operating a railroad.

All along this road there are many small orchards planted, and, with few exceptions, no large ones. The largest are the "Curry" orchards, the property of the wife of Major Gen. Talbot, United States Consul General to Cuba. I think it highly probable that these may yield forty or fifty thousand baskets, and perhaps, 200,000 baskets may be shipped over this road.

Twenty-four miles south of Harrington is situated Seaford, on the Nanticoke River. For years past this town has done a fine business during the Winter in packing oysters. From Seaford to Cambridge, at the mouth of the Choptank River, in Maryland, runs the Delaware and Dorchester Railroad. Along this road five orchards are being planted, and great attention is being paid to the culture of small fruits, and from this road during this week, quite a large quantity of strawberries will be shipped. Of peaches, not more than 75,000 baskets will be shipped over this road during the present season.

From Salisbury there is a railroad running to Snow Hill, a distance of twenty miles. On the line of this road not many peaches are planted, but quite large pear and cherry orchards are planted, and the small fruits are largely cultivated. Some of the finest strawberries grown on the Peninsula are grown on the line of this road.

It will be seen that almost every section of the Peninsula is opened up to railroads, and one would naturally conclude that it was so abundantly supplied with them that no more would be required. Yet the last Legislature of Delaware chartered several new roads, while under a general railroad law in Maryland several other roads in that State are being built, while companies are organizing to build more, and if there is any virtue in them, the experience of the people of this peninsula will reveal it during the next few years.

A large number of New-York commission merchants are to be seen in Delaware at this season of the year, as they find it to their interest to go among the growers to "drum" up trade. Some of the merchants are high-toned and thoroughly reliable. Others who canvass the State are what are denominated in New-York "shysters," and as the "shysters" are generally "mild and amiable men," they ply their vocation to a considerable extent. One of the favorite plans of these shysters is to send a man into Delaware during the early season to buy fruit. He goes merely as a speculator, and buys up a little fruit and ships to several houses, his employer among the rest. The other houses to which he ships, to make the game look more like a "square one," are generally old and well-established houses. Of course the returns he gets are always about the same from the old houses, but those from his employer are considerably higher. These returns are made known in a confidential way to some prominent shipper, and then to another, until the peach season fairly opens. By that time the decoy has generally attracted some game, and men begin to ship their peaches to the shyster. Of course, during the peach-picking season, the grower is too busy with his picking to pay much attention to his returns, especially as under the present arrangement the freight on this fruit is prepaid for him by the agent of the shyster; so two or three weeks pass and no returns are received, and the grower begins to make inquiries, and has his eyes opened to the fact that he has been shipping all the season to a thief, who has been paying out line to him all the season only to get him more securely when his shipments are at the highest.

These are the kind of sharks that the small growers must guard against all the time, and these are the sharks that fasten on the West Washington Market-men all the odium that is fixed on them as a class of business men.

I have alluded several times in my letters to the fact that all freight is prepaid, and to the fact that the railroad company only manifest loaded cars. Perhaps it would be better to explain the system of shipping peaches over the Delaware Railroad to New-York. During the berry season the railroad companies (the P., W. and B. and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies) run market cars through from Chrisfield to New-York, which gather up the fruit in small lots; but with peaches they do not do the freighting in that manner.

If a grower wants to ship his peaches to New-York, he must make application to the railroad company for so many cars. If all is satisfactory, the railroad companies execute a contract that in consideration of a certain fixed sum of money those companies will transport daily so many car-loads of fruit from a specified point on the Delaware Railroad to New-York, provided, in all cases, that freight shall be prepaid. The growers either form companies for that purpose or allow their commission merchants to contract for them.

This system prevents delay in the delivery of peaches in your City, as the freight being prepaid, there is no confusion in collecting accounts in Jersey City, and as each commission merchant who has fruit sent him has it consigned by the car-load, his cart can be ready to get his fruit out five minutes after the arrival of the train in Jersey City, and by this system a train of 200 cars arriving here at 4 o'clock in the morning can be unloaded, and reloaded with empty baskets and dispatched again by noon, or in eight hours.

My estimate, made from the best figures I can get, makes the coming peach crop yield as follows:

	Baskets.
From the Delaware Railroad, in Newcastle County, Delaware	150,000
From the Delaware Railroad, in Kent County, Delaware	1,200,000
From the Delaware Railroad, in Sussex County, Delaware	450,000
From the Kent County Railroad, and Queen Anne and Kent Railroad	1,000,000
Maryland and Delaware Railroad	400,000
Junction and Breakwater Railroad	200,000
Delaware and Dorchester Railroad	75,000
Wiconico and P. Railroad	50,000
From Delaware Railroad extension in Maryland	50,000
Total	3,570,000

My estimates foot up several hundred thousand over the estimate of the Fruit Growers' Association, their estimate being for 3,200,000 baskets. The falling off from the last year's crop in Newcastle County is fully 1,000,000 baskets, but this is fully recovered in Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, while the Maryland crop is a large increase on that of last season. So that we must conclude that, as far as this peninsula is concerned, the crop of peaches will exceed that of last year by fully 500,000 baskets; but as reports from New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania indicate an entire failure of the peach crop in those States, perhaps peaches may not be so abundant in our market as they were then. As then New-Jersey, during a great part of the season, furnished as many peaches to this market as Delaware.

D.

FATHER O'KEEFFE.

The Hero of the Hour—Priest and Cardinal—A Case of Suspension and its Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

Father O'Keeffe is the famous man of the day. He has been debated in the House of Lords and discussed in the House of Commons. He is a peril to the British Government and a bugbear to the Pope. For the best part of a year and more his name has been constantly turning up in the newspapers of the United Kingdom. The other day he was the subject of a very important decision in the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, and he is at the present moment the hero of a little suit that is exciting intense interest on both sides of the channel. Of Father O'Keeffe it may be said that he got up one morning and found himself famous. He is, or was—the question now being tried is whether he has been legally suspended—the parish priest of Callan. He is about fifty-two years of age, glib, clever, energetic, and exceedingly determined, altogether a very awkward customer for either a bishop or archbishop to meddle with, who was not quite sure that he had the law on his side. It was in 1863 that he beame parish priest at Callan, and for a year or two all went on smoothly. Without having seen Father O'Keeffe, I have a notion that he is not a very easy man to get on with. He seems to be a pushing, active man, who is always working away at some pet project, and expects all the world to take the same view of it as himself. He was very anxious about the education of his parish, and entered into communication with an order of French nuns to start a seminary for girls. The Bishop does not seem to have relished this project, and after beating about the bush a good deal, he flatly refused to sanction it, and when asked for an explanation, he accused Father O'Keeffe of being unfit to have nuns under his care. For this O'Keeffe brought an action against the Bishop, but, at the instance of friends of the latter, it was compromised for some £600 to defray his legal and other expenses. The Bishop—this, at least, is O'Keeffe's story—took his revenge by sending a priest named O'Neary into the parish in order to make mischief, and to excite ill-feeling against O'Keeffe. From that time the latter complains that he was systematically subjected to malicious slander. O'Neary went about everywhere calling him bad names, suggesting that he was not dealing fairly with public subscriptions placed in his hands, and that he had set himself against his Bishop, and violated the rules of the Church. In order to vindicate his character he addressed his congregation, answering all the charges in circulation against him; but one Sunday, soon after, when he was away from the parish, his own curates denounced him in his own church as a liar and humbug. It will be understood that this was rather hard to endure. Being under the impression that the bishop had set on the curates to do this, he brought another action against the bishop, which he lost, and had to pay £200 in costs. But next he brought an action against one of his own curates, and got £300 damages, which he increased to £330 at a second trial. Before bringing his action against the Bishop, O'Keeffe had been in correspondence with Cardinal Cullen, who told him he would be liable to excommunication for bringing an action against a bishop or priest, and persuaded him to write a letter of submission to the Bishop, and to refer the dispute to Rome. Rome went dead against him. Cardinal Barnabo, of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, wrote to him that he had committed a grievous sin, and that they prayed for the enlightenment of his thoughts and heart. For his wickedness in bringing an action against his Bishop, the Vicar General of his diocese suspended him. He refused to recognize this edict, and Cardinal Cullen then took up the matter, tried to coax him away from his parish, and when this failed, confirmed the suspension under the authority of a rescript from the Pope. It was for this suspension that Father O'Keeffe has just brought his action of libel against Cardinal Cullen. The Cardinal pleaded that by a rule of the Church an ecclesiastic was precluded by contract from pursuing another in a civil court. The opinions of the judges on this point have been reported in a very confused way, but the gist of them seems to have been that Chief Justice Whiteside held that this was an utterly illegal rule, nobody having a right to contract himself out of the protection of the laws of his country, and that the other three judges held that the rule, though not illegal, could not oust the jurisdiction of the courts. It was further decided that the Papal rescript upon which Cardinal Cullen relied as his authority for suspending O'Keeffe could not run in the United Kingdom, where the Pope has no legal authority or recognized position of any kind. These points having been determined, the trial is now proceeding. Father O'Keeffe has presented himself as a witness, and has been sharply cross-examined. He has written a letter to Rome, denouncing the Bishop of his diocese for having abused the system of penance so as to drive sinners from confession, for being shamefully avaricious, and guilty of extortion. He also accused the "firebrand" Father Neary of being so drunk at the altar that he dropped the chalice, and another time could not speak. In the witness-box he maintained that it was a principle of theology that you may attack the man who slanders you in order to show that he is not worthy of belief, and when reminded of the Scriptural injunction, "When you are reviled, revile not again," he remarked that there were other things in the Bible not to be taken literally, as, for instance, the turning of the smitten cheek to be smitten again. The Bishop's counsel accused him of "culminating his audacity by sending a half-penny post-card to the Bishop"—that is, an open card without an envelope—and asked him whether, after that, he thought himself worthy to be a Christian priest. He replied that a Christian was also humble in his opinion of himself. Besides, he did not belong to the class of clergy who took vows of blind obedience, for instance, to polish the shoes of their superiors. Father O'Keeffe has got not only the Cardinal, but the Irish Board of Education and the Government into trouble, for when he was suspended the board removed him from the management of the parish school, and the Government seem to be disposed to back them up. For this Mr. Bouverie denounced the Board in the House of Commons as the serfs of the clergy, and it was with difficulty that the Government obtained the appointment of a committee to listen to what the Board had to say for themselves. Altogether Father O'Keeffe has achieved the satisfaction of getting a great many people into hot water, and of making himself famous, and perhaps he may turn out the Luther of Ireland.

F. H. J.

GENERAL NOTES.

The June dividends, payable in Boston, amount to $2,131,000.

Philadelphia now has more houses to let and for sale than ever before.

The Eastern quail imported into California are represented to be doing well.

The New-England Christian Convention will be held in Portsmouth, N. H., the first week in June.

Lavaca County, Texas, produces figs measuring seven and three-quarters inches in circumference.

Southern papers are beginning to make their offers of a year's subscription for the biggest watermelon.

An Iowa justice, with rightful claim to the title, has fined a man $5 for snatching a paper from a newsboy.

The annual convention of the Psi Upsilon College fraternity will be held with the Dartmouth Chapter on the 4th and 5th of June.

The business men of San Antonio, Texas, are unanimous and earnest in their efforts in the way of railroad facilities for their city.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour has declined an invitation to deliver the address at the Nebraska State Agricultural Society's Fair next Fall.

Florida papers report that a savage bull is being trained for a grand bull fight at St. Augustine during the visiting season next year.

Union College is building one of the largest gymnasiums in the country. The students have collected a large portion of the funds.

San Francisco is much disturbed by the failure of its Australian line of steamers, which have sunk much money, in spite of pluck and enterprise.

The Philadelphia *Record* is to be enlarged on Monday. It now claims to have a larger circulation than any other paper published in the Quaker City.

It is Hon. Hiester Clymer's brother-in-law, William B. Clymer, who is very ill in Italy, and not his brother, William Clymer, who resides near Reading, Penn.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Committee will meet in Philadelphia on Wednesday next to fix the time and place for the State Nominating Convention.

Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, has given orders that the law prohibiting the sale of oysters in that city in the months of June, July, and August be strictly enforced.

Three New-Hampshire brothers recently married a mother, a daughter, and a grand-daughter, and it was the eldest of the brothers that married the grand-daughter.

The various canal projects ask Government aid to the amount of about $800,000,000. They are designed to give us cheap transportation. We might pay too dear for the whistle.

Mr. George B. Markle, of Hazleton, Penn., has just added $30,000 to the endowment of Lafayette College, that State. The Freshman class at this institution numbers 109 members.

An aged resident of Johnson County, N. C., has twenty-five living children, all residing so near him that they can drop around to dinner at any time and return home the same day.

A letter addressed to "C. Birdsey, Box 883, Connecticut, United States of America," is going the rounds of the post-offices of the Nutmeg State in a thus far fruitless attempt to find him.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* calls upon the artists to paint the Spring foliage, representing the almost infinite number of shades of green the unfolding leaves of the different trees display.

Some Southern papers are urging the necessity of having fewer newspapers and stronger ones in that locality. But those that urge it are not the ones willing to die to make room for the rest.

A convention in the interest of the James River and Kanawha Canal is to be held in Richmond, Va., in November next. There is also to be a farmers' convention in the interest of the Niagara Ship Canal late in the year.

A lady who died in Schenectady County recently had taken no nourishment previously for twenty-six days. Her disease was gastric fever. She retained her mental powers unobscured to the last, although she suffered greatly.

A horse-chestnut tree in Hartford, Conn., has distinguished itself by an eccentric habit of blossoming on opposite sides in alternate years for twenty-nine years past, except that every seventh year it has blossomed and borne nuts all over.

The boat built for Ellis Ward, for his race with John Biglin, at Springfield, Mass., in July, is ten inches wide, thirty feet long, and as light, seemingly, as it is possible to make it. His sculls are ten feet long, and weigh seven pounds.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, is now in much better health than he has recently been, and has gone to spend the Summer months with his son-in-law, Mr. Edward B. Kingsley, on the Hudson River, near West Point.

Mr. A. C. Perkins, principal of the high school in Lawrence, Mass., has been tendered the position of principal of the Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., in place of Dr. G. L. Soule, retired by reason of advanced age and continued ill health.

The Attorney General of Louisiana has notified Gov. Kellogg that an executive pardon in that State in favor of a person sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary does not work as a release until the pardon is confirmed by the Senate.

An exasperated Jeffersonvillian, stabbed two prize-package men in Indiana, and the considerate judge sentenced him to pay a fine of $5, and to go to jail for three months. He might have been let off even easier had he entirely and permanently abated the two nuisances.

Senator Scott was talking to a Pennsylvania Sunday-school, a Sunday or two ago, and asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out: "He was detained for postage."

An old man from Maine has just removed alone to establish his home among strangers in Minnesota. A little more than ten years ago he had a wife and eight children. His four boys went to the war, and all laid down their lives in defense of their country. Their mother died broken-hearted at her loss, and his four daughters did not long survive her.

The Memphis Chief of Police has sent his brother officer in St. Paul, Minn., a couple of beautiful squirrels, with a letter in which he expresses the hope that "they (i. e., the squirrels,) will both live to a good old age, and in after time gather around them a large family, and commemorate, say in 1883, their first decadel advent into your beautiful city."

An experienced fruit grower in Delaware has come to the conclusion that shipping poor fruit in bad order will not pay expenses, however scarce fruit may be; that shipping good fruit, carefully selected, will pay, no matter how fully the market is supplied; and that shipping poor fruit, carefully picked and packed, will pay better than shipping good fruit carelessly picked and in bad condition.

A gentleman who observed a farmer-like looking person attentively scanning the signs on State-street, Boston, proffered his assistance, and was asked to the locality of the Cochituate Bank. He told the man that that bank failed a dozen years ago, whereupon he cried out, "Failed! Why, I've got a check for $25 in it, that a man gave me only last week for money I loaned him." The check was shown, and was signed "A Philanthropist & Co."

The people of Illinois will elect on Monday, June 2, a full bench of Circuit Judges, thirty-one in number, and in two of the seven districts of the State Judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judges have terms of nine years, and, by the enlargement of the court in 1870, it occurs that five terms go out in 1879, one in 1876, and one this year. An additional vacancy has been made this year, in the Second District, by the resignation of Judge Thornton, term ending in 1879.

ANOTHER BOSTON FIRE.

Four Hours of Destruction—The Globe Theatre and Over Fifty Stores Burned—Loss $1,500,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 30.—Had not Boston suffered from the great fire of last November, the fire of to-day would have been considered very disastrous. As it is, our citizens are disposed to congratulate themselves on the fact that no greater damage was done, for at one time it seemed highly probable that a large section of the city would be destroyed. The dispatches which were sent out from the city while the fire was in progress were of necessity heated, and exaggerated by present fears, but now that it is all over and the losses can be calmly considered and compared, they are found to be by no means as large as was first reported. According to the best estimates they might be covered by a round million, though others who claim to be well informed put them at $500,000 larger.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The destruction of the Globe Theatre is a feature in the loss which appeals particularly to popular sympathy. The buildings and property were, as a general thing, owned by wealthy persons, and on this account little if any real suffering is likely to result from their loss.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire seems to be still a matter of question, some placing it in the stable of a riding-school in the rear of Washington-street, near Boylston; and others—with greater truthfulness, as I think—locating it in the varnish-room of Messrs. Haley, Morse & Co., the proprietors of one of the most extensive furniture establishments in the city. Whichever it may have been, it certainly very soon caught highly inflammable material, for in a minute or two after the first alarm was given, and some time before an engine arrived, it had extended to several of the surrounding buildings, and was urging its way from the little court in the rear of Boylston-street toward Washington-street with terrible rapidity. A second and third alarm were given in almost immediate succession, and in less than half an hour the entire Fire Department of the city, with a number of additional engines from Chelsea, Charlestown, Cambridge, and Somerville were on the spot.

AN EMBARRASSING CROWD.

The day being Decoration Day, the streets were filled with thousands of people, who would otherwise at this hour of the morning have been too busily employed elsewhere to be present, and from this reason it was some time before the firemen could get fairly organized for work but, after a while, measures were taken to remedy this, and the police force proving insufficient, detachments of militia, who were fortunately on hand, were ordered to aid them. From this time forward everything was done with the greatest promptness and effect.

LOCALITY OF THE FIRE.

In order to understand the character of the fire, it is necessary to explain something of the locality. The corner made by the meeting of Boylston, Essex, and Washington streets, is one of the most important in Boston. It was on this spot that the Pine-tree liberty-pole was erected at the time of the Revolution, and at all times since then it has been a recognized centre. Large buildings have been erected on every hand. Among these the Boylston Market, Globe Theatre, International Hotel, and Chauncey Hall School were prominent.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE FLAMES.

The fire, as I have said, began in a small court near this corner, and the first efforts of the firemen were to confine it to that inclosure. It soon, however, became apparent that two or three large granite warehouses fronting on Washington-street were doomed, but at that time few thought it possible that it would cross that street. A few minutes after, however, light clouds of smoke were seen issuing from the roof of the Globe Theatre, and though attempts were made to drench it with water, the whole of the upper part of the edifice was one mass of fire and flame, which rose into the air in large columns, and seemed destined to sweep through the entire extent of Essex-street. Meanwhile the fire had spread northward along Washington-street, and in the opposite direction was threatening Boylston Market, which was only saved by the most strenuous exertion. That Essex-street is not now one mass of ruins is due to the fact that a number of the buildings were constructed with more than ordinary care and prudence. Chauncey Hall School, which occupied a fine brown-stone building, but was unfortunately surmounted by a treacherous Mansard roof, went down as if made of wax, but the adjoining buildings were constructed in a more approved manner, and though the flames surged round them in great waves, the brick and iron stood firm, and the prompt attention of the firemen met in this case with its deserved success, and the destruction was stayed.

REMOVAL OF GOODS.

The citizens, with a lively remembrance of the great fire before their eyes, were unnecessarily active in the removal of their goods. Store-houses several blocks removed from the seat of the fire were emptied of their contents, and many of the side streets were completely blocked by bales and boxes, which over-eager merchants had thrown out in preparation for a hasty departure. Little order was observed in this, and in several cases had the fire spread further, they would have proved formidable obstacles to its successful attack. A complete list has been sent elsewhere of the buildings destroyed, so I need not mention them here; but only say that a loss very much to be regretted was the destruction of Chickering's Building, which contained at the time quite a number of pianos of that manufacturer's make.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

It is at this time impossible to say whether any one is to blame for the loss of so much property. The origin of the fire seems admitted by all to be accidental, but the method pursued by the Chief Engineer, in his attempts to arrest it, have been the subject of much hostile criticism, though with what justice time alone will show. Every one has been far too much excited to give to the matter the calm examination that it deserves, but the whole affair will undoubtedly be brought under close investigation.

INCIDENTS.

Several little incidents may be of interest. One, that owing to the strict attention of the police and militia, who volunteered to give up their parade and help, not a package of goods of the many cart loads taken from the various stores is known to have been stolen. Another is that an out-of-town engine, when the alarm was given, formed a prominent part of the procession in honor of Decoration Day. Hearing the extent of the fire, it instantly left the ranks and came, adorned as it was with flowers and ribands, and the men in holiday attire. The sacrifice of everything to the call of duty was heartily applauded by all who witnessed it.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

One thing may be drawn from this fire, and that is, that the citizens of Boston are more than ever convinced of the necessity of building warehouses as nearly fire-proof in their detail as it is possible for houses to be. This feeling has been observed in many cases in the warehouses going up on the burnt district, and this present disaster is a lesson which will not be lightly forgotten.

LOSS AND INSURANCES.

The following is a list of the principal losses and insurances as near as can be ascertained:

WASHINGTON-STREET, EAST SIDE.—Chickering & Sons, pianos, $200,000; insured for $97,000.

T. C. Pasolt & Son, furs, $20,000.

Patrick Donahue, Catholic book-store, $40,000; insured mainly in foreign offices.

Globe Theatre building, Arthur Cheney, lessee, $130,000; insured for between $70,000 and $80,000 on properties, and a large amount on the building.

Barnabee & Winch, pianos, $17,000.

Edward L. Slocum, furs, $25,000.

Sampson, Davenport & Co., *Boston Directory*, $5,000.

Mrs. H. Curtis, costumer, $15,000.

Atwood & Scott, boots and shoes, $8,000.

Mons. Boril, teacher of French, $2,000.

John Earle & Co., tailors, $25,000; insured for $10,000 each in the Manufacturers' and Firemen's offices.

Bryant, Stratton & Co., Commercial College, $8,000; insured in the Central Mutual, of Worcester.

Judge & Bauman, tailors, $4,000.

Frank Tripp, agent of Hall's sewing-machine treadle, $3,000.

S. H. Roth, watchmaker, $2,000.

Post No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, $1,500, (insurance, $750.)

Soldiers' Colonization Bureau, Capt. S. W. Sears, $600.

Damon & Temple, gents' furnishing goods, $15,000; insured for $5,000.

Alexander Crawford, restaurant, $15,000.

Gustave Evers, lager-beer saloon, $1,000.

Arlington Billiard Hall, $5,000.

WASHINGTON-STREET—WEST SIDE.—Emerson & Co., pianos, $67,000.

Plummer & Boynton, dry goods, $7,000.

Given Holmes, dry-goods, $11,000; insured in the Manufacturers' office for $2,000.

Nelson Barr, jewelry, $4,000.

John Roessle, lager-bier saloon, $15,000.

J. J. Graves, millinery, $4,000.

Conant's corset store, $5,000.

European hair-store, $5,000.

Jourdan's Anatomical Museum, $30,000; insured for $5,000 in the German, of Erie, Penn., and $2,000 each in the Brewers', of Milwaukee, and Citizens', of Newark, N. J.

Roger Williams, of Providence; National, of Pennsylvania; Merchants', of Hartford, and Westchester, of New-York.

Rhodes, Ripley & Co., clothiers, who occupied chambers, had a stock of about $125,000. They saved a little of their stock, but of slight value. The firm had $50,000 insurance in the following offices: Union, of Bangor; German, of New-York; Williamsburg, of New-York; Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London; Builders' Mutual, of Boston; St. Paul's, of St. Paul, Minn.; Ætna, of New-York; London Assurance Company; Home, of Columbus, Ohio; Tradesman's, of New-York; Manchester, of Manchester, N. H.; Brewers', of Milwaukee; Relief, of New-York; Girard, of Philadelphia; Traders', of Chicago; Neptune, of Boston; Fire Assurance, of Philadelphia; North-western National, of Milwaukee; Traders' and Mechanics', of Lowell, and the Exchange, of New-York.

Haley, Morse & Co., $150,000; insured for $125,000 in various offices outside of Boston.

G. R. Reichardt, International Hotel, $50,000.

J. W. Brackett, pianos, $10,000.

Geo. Foster, agent for hats, caps, and straw goods, $35,000 to $40,000; insured for $36,000, mostly in foreign offices.

George F. White, millinery, $20,000.

F. F. Libley, $15,000.

John M. Maguire, gentlemen's furnishing goods, $7,000.

Kelley's billiard saloon, $2,500.

Burnham's photographic gallery, $5,000.

Montgomery & Co., confections, $10,000.

George Thompson & Co., dry goods, $28,000; insured almost fully.

F. W. Wetherell & Co., apothecaries, $15,000; well insured.

G. R. Milton, dry-goods, $10,000.

R. Newman & Son, tailors, $10,000.

G. C. Chase & Co., $10,000.

F. F. Scheimer, barber, $1,000.

Mullen, Ide & Co., $15,000.

Wm. C. Reeves, gents' furnishing goods, $12,000.

Wm. Ullman, bookbinder, $2,000.

Fernald & Co., importers of cloth, $15,000.

Kings bonnet bleaching, $5,000.

The Boylston Bank which was located in the second story was damaged slightly by water.

BUMSTEAD COURT.—Bonney & Co.'s Stables, $18,000; S. A. Flaggs, painter, $800.

ESSEX-STREET.—B. S. Rowe & Co., boots and shoes, $15,000; insurance $9,000.

Folsom & Martin, furnishing goods, $175,000; fully insured in outside agencies.

Atherton T. Brown & Co., "Brown's Bronchial Troches;" loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

George Turner, boots and shoes; loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

Chauncey Hall School, Messrs. Cushing & Ladd; loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000 in the Quincy and Dorchester Mutual.

J. W. Pitcher, Globe Café, loss $8,000; no insurance.

Ninth Regiment Head-quarters, loss slight.

Leland, Weelack & Co., furnishing goods, loss $100,000; insurance $50,000.

John B. Regan, boots and shoes, loss $7,500; insurance $3,000.

BRIMMER-PLACE.—C. D. Homer, trustee of Hoob's heirs, three houses, $7,500.

A. C. Trott, heirs, dwelling, $2,500.

Wm. Bettle, dressing-room Globe Theatre, $2,500.

BOYLSTON-STREET, NORTH SIDE.—On Boylston-street, R. Monroe & Sons, custom-made clothing establishment; Knapp's wine, beer, and billiard cellar; J. F. Swain & Co., watch, clock, and jewelry dealers; Boynton Dining-rooms; Glass tablets manufactory, and Emerson, Leland & Co.'s paper collar warehouse were all wet through and more or less touched by the fire.

The total loss is estimated at $1,250,000.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The following shows the number of the buildings burned, their valuation, their owners and occupants, and the assessors' valuation. In the list of buildings on the west side of Washington-street the figures are taken from the assessors' books of last year, the books of this year having not yet been made up. The assessors only reached yesterday the north corner of Washington and Avery streets in their work proceeding from the north. The figures given indicate simply the value of the buildings destroyed or injured, the ground valuation not being included.

WASHINGTON STREET, WEST SIDE.—Nos. 389 to 395, Seth Turner and W. C. Murdock, trustees, owners, $25,000.

Nos. 397 to 401, John Roessle, $20,000.

Nos. 403 to 409, James Parker, owner; Vinal & Proby, J. W. Brackett, and G. Foster White, occupants, $90,000.

No. 411, Massachusetts Baptist Convention, owners; Haley, Morse & Co., and the Freeman's National Bank, occupants, $40,000.

Nos. 413 to 417, Gardner Brewer, owner; the International Hotel, occupants, $30,000.

Nos. 419 and 421, Francis B. Hayes, owner; Thompson & Riley, occupants; $30,000.

Nos. 425 to 429, John J. Brown, owner; F. M. Wetherbee and G. B. Milton, occupants; $25,000.

Nos. 429 and 431, Mary Boylston's heirs, owners; Boylston Bank, occupant; $20,000.

WASHINGTON STREET, EAST SIDE.—No. 354, James Paul, owner; Chickering & Sons, occupants; $80,000.

No. 360, N. J. Bradlee, Trustee, owner; T. C. Parolt and Patrick Donohoe, occupants; $8,000.

No. 364, Ammi C. Baldwin, owner; Globe Theatre, Arthur Cheney, lessee; Sampson, Davenport & Co., Bowman, Judge & Co., William H. Slocumb, John Earle, William O. Atwood, Head-quarters Post No. 116 Grand Army of the Republic, Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College, and offices, occupants; $60,000.

No. 368, Ammi C. Baldwin, owner; Barnabee & Winch, occupants; $55,000.

Nos. 370 to 374, H. H. Hunnewell, owner; Arlington Hall, occupant; $25,000.

Essex-street, north side, Nos. 16 and 18, Peleg W. Chandler, owner; Hawley, Folsom & Martin, occupants; $8,000.

Nos. 22 and 24, Peleg W. Chandler, owner; B. S. Rowe & Co., occupants; $8,000.

Nos. 26 and 28, Sarah A. Brown, owner; John I. Brown, occupant; $15,000.

Nos. 32 and 34, Ammi C. Baldwin, owner; Chauncey Hall School, Geo. E. Turner, occupants; $8,000.

Nos. 36 and 38, A. P. Morse, owner; Pitcher, restaurant, occupant; $8,000.

Nos. 40 and 42, Ammi C. Baldwin, owner; Leland, Wheelock & Co., occupants; $15,000.

Fayette-court, from No. 409 Washington-street, west side—No. 4, John Roessle, owner; occupied as a dwelling; $4,000.

Nos. 7 and 5, John Roessle, owner; dwelling; $4,000.

No. 8, John Roessle, owner; dwelling; $6,000.

Hayward-place, from Washington-street, east side, No. 11, Sarah T. Gridley, owner, dwelling, $5,000.

Bumstead-court, off Boylston-street, No. 6, Alvin Dexter's heirs, owners, Geo. F. Bonney & Co., occupants, as stable, $20,000.

No. 8, Charles Marsh, owner, dwelling, $5,000.

No. 4, Michael Hayden, owner, dwelling, $2,000.

Haymarket-place, off Avery, running in rear of Washington-street, Seth Turner and W. C. Murdock, trustees, owners; dwelling; $2,000.

No. 6, James Parker, owner; dwelling; $2,000.

No. 8, adjoining, F. Dodge, owner; dwelling; $2,000.

No. 13, Massachusetts Baptist Convention, owner; dwelling; $2,000.

Total, $642,000.

Of the above, the following were but partially destroyed: Nos. 425, 427, 429, and 431 Washington-street, west side; Nos. 36, 38, 40, and 42, on Essex-street, and No. 11 Hayward-place.

SUFFERERS BY THE GREAT FIRE REBURNED OUT.

The following is a list, as nearly complete as it is now possible to make it, of the firms burned out by this fire, who were burned out in the great fire of Nov. 9:

Rhodes, Ripley & Co., wholesale clothing, No. 409 Washington-street, formerly No. 99 Summer-street.

Sampson, Davenport & Co., Boston Directory, No. 364 Washington-street, Globe Theatre building, formerly at No. 47 Congress-street.

Wm. H. Slocum, furs, Globe Theatre building, formerly corner of Washington and Franklin streets.

John Earle, tailor, Globe Theatre building, formerly No. 154 Washington-street.

John Donahoe, Boston *Pilot*, No. 360 Washington-street; in the great fire on Franklin-street, and immediately after in Rand & Avery's building, on Cornhill, where he was again burned out. This is his third experience with fire within six months.

Leland, Wheelock & Co., wholesale gentlemen's furnishing goods, No. 40 Essex-street, formerly No. 91 Summer-street.

Hawley, Folsom & Martin, wholesale clothing, Nos. 16 and 18 Essex-street, formerly at No. 13 Otis, and No. 24 Arch-street.

Freeman's National Bank, No. 411 Washington-street, formerly at No. 109 Summer-street.

George Foster, hats and caps, No. 400 Washington-street, formerly at No. 103 Summer-street, and No. 79 Bedford-street.

Mullen, Ide & Co., tailors' trimmings, No. 419 Washington-street, formerly on Summer-street.

SKETCH OF THE GLOBE THEATRE.

The Globe Theatre was built in the Spring and Summer of 1867, and was opened on the evening of Monday, October 28, of that year, under the name of Selwyn's Theatre. It was built to the order of Dexter H. Follet and Arthur Cheney. When Selwyn's Theatre was opened it made the sixth established theatre in Boston. Its destruction was on the very day before the close of its sixth season. At the opening, Mr. Frederick Robinson was stage manager. The opening piece was presented for the first time in Boston. "The Fast Family," a very brilliant comedy, translated from the French of M. Victorien Sardou's "La Famille Benoiton," a piece which had been successfully played the previous season at Wallacks. In the cast of this drama, Mr. Robinson appeared as *Monsieur Didier*, Mr. Griffiths as *Monsieur Benoiton*, Mr. Daly as *M. Le Vicomte De Champose*, Mr. Stuart Robson as *Prudent Formichel*, Mr. Pearson as *Monsieur Formichel*, Mr. H. S. Murdock as *François*, Mr. Kenway as *Muller*, Mr. Graham as *Pierre*, Mrs. Chapirau as *Clotilde*, Miss Carson as *Blanche Didier*, Miss Louise Anderson as *Rose Benoiton*, Miss Mary Cary and Miss Ella Chapman as *Polydore* and *Fanfan Benoiton*, Miss Telbin as *Camille Benoiton*, Mrs. Griffiths as *Adolphine*, Miss Skerritt as *Josephine*, and Miss Dawson as *Julie*. A long run of standard comedies followed. Two or more years ago the Globe came into the possession of Mr. Cheney, Mr. Follett retiring, and he has since acted as it manager. It has been the Wallack's of Boston. The best performances have been given in it. It has, for a great part of the time, had the best stock company, and the leading stars have, from its boards, given their best efforts. Fechter was for a while its manager, and it was here that he had his famous theatrical quarrel, which brought Mr. Wallack, whose death occurred so recently, to the front for a brief season. Mr. Cheney says he lost $100,000 to-day; however, he has some insurance, and the theatre will doubtless be rebuilt.

INADEQUATE FIRE APPARATUS.

The following is a part of the *Daily Advertiser's* editorial on the fire:

In a general way the lessons of the great fire of November have been repeated. The folly of building substantial edifices and furnishing them with combustive roofs and copings, is seen more clearly than ever. It was a piece of good luck that the fire which caught on the apex of the spire of the Beach-street Church, did not desolate a great district of dwelling-houses. That spire stands to-day a monument of costly economy. The fire crossed Washington-street because there was wood-work on the east side for the fire to seize upon, and the owners of the destroyed buildings between Hayward-place and Boylston-street may attribute their loss to the wooden roofs and copings which saved them a little money years ago, at what a terrible cost to-day. It is to be hoped there will be an investigation in regard to the alarm. Before an engine could arrive on the spot after the alarm was given, the fire had passed beyond the control of any ordinary body of firemen. The nearest engine was that on East-street, and the next two, those on River-street and Washington, beyond Dover-street. It is almost absurd to think of saving a building that is dangerously in flames when the reliance is on instruments so far away. We need more engines, and it is doubtful whether those already ordered are sufficient for the emergencies which we now see may arise any moment. Of the management of the fire after the engines were upon the ground, we hear little criticism. Certainly the daring and endurance of the firemen was beyond praise. But the officers themselves must see what every citizen whose property is imperilled by these disastrous fires most deeply feels, that there is something wrong in their department in the presence of such frequent and terrible proofs of its inadequacy.

Losses Sustained by the Hartford Companies.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 30.—The total losses of the Hartford insurance companies by the Boston fire will not exceed $88,000, and are distributed as follows: Ætna, $30,000; Hartford, $15,000; Phœnix, $14,000; Connecticut, $11,000; Orient, $10,000, and the National, $8,000.

Losses of New-York and English Companies.

The news of another great fire in Boston, yesterday, created considerable excitement among people interested in insurance companies. It being a holiday, the offices were all closed, but a number of them were opened by officers, who hurried downtown in hot haste to ascertain the probable extent of their losses. Stockholders, too, fearful of an additional strain upon the solvency of the companies in which they have invested, deserted pleasant or interesting companionship, or the retirement of their homes, to make inquiries as to the probabilities of pecuniary disaster. Much to the satisfaction of all concerned, it was discovered that the fire raged in that part of Boston in which New-York companies had but little to lose. Dispatches were also received from agents that first accounts of losses by the conflagration must be received as exaggerations, and finally that the fire was under control. The offices of the English companies were nearly all closed, or in the charge of janitors who could only say that unopened telegrams were awaiting the perusal of absent officers. These companies, it was rumored through the streets, are heavy losers, but in the absence of reliable information little credit can be given to the statements.

Like rumors were in circulation regarding the Hartford companies which have agencies here; but the offices were locked up, and the truth of the rumors could not be tested.

The following is as accurate a list as could be obtained of companies having Boston risks: American, Ætna, Arctic, Atlantic, Brewers' and Malsters', Clinton, Citizens', City, Columbia, Commerce, Continental, Commercial, Corn Exchange, Exchange, Empire City, Firemen's, Jefferson, Guardian, German-American, Germania, Humboldt, Home, Hoffman, Hanover, Irving, International, Lorillard, Lamar, Merchants', Manhattan, Market, Mercantile, New-York and Yonkers, Niagara, National, Phenix, Republic, Relief, Star, St. Nicholas, Standard, Tradesmens', and Washington.

Inquiry among the offices of those companies whose places of business were found open, elicited the information that the Republic Fire Insurance Company have lost $6,500; Irving, $5,000; Lamar, $1,500; Clinton, $2,000; Lorillard, nothing; Jefferson, nothing; Empire City, nothing; Citizens', $5,000. The Continental having large Boston risks, loses, the officers say, only $10,000, and the Hoffman, in which the Globe Theatre is partially insured, is said to have lost only from $5,000 to $7,000. It was rumored that the London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company is a loser to the extent of, at least, $30,000, the North British, $40,000, and that other English companies are more or less sufferers. The insurance officials were inclined to the opinion from the nature of their dispatches that the spread of the fire was due greatly to the light mansard-roof of the Globe Theatre, and cited the supposed fact as another argument against the construction of such, unless built of incombustible materials. The subject gave rise to much discussion, and arguments were advanced that the policy of insurance companies should be to scatter their risks over as large an extent of territory as possible, rather than to confine them to a limited area, where a fire breaking out might bring financial ruin to the companies insuring.

Infanticide in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 30.—Public attention is being aroused to the subject of infanticide, which is believed to exist to an alarming extent here. The bodies of two dead infants have been found within a week. Very little pains seem to have been taken to conceal the crime, although as yet the police have been unable to discover the criminals.

Gen. Davis and the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Considerable anxiety is felt for Gen. Davis, who has gone on a scout with the captured Modocs after Capt. Jack.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Last of the Legislature of 1873—Humors of Weary Law-Makers—Final Courtesies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 30.—As the daylight began to lighten the windows of the Capitol, this morning, and the gas-lights in the Assembly Chamber to appear yellow and garish in the brightness of the coming day, the Legislature of 1873 adjourned. The Speaker's gavel fell its last stroke as the hands of the clock pointed to 4, and in the same instant the House broke up and was no longer a legislative assemblage. Twenty minutes after, the chamber was empty and silent. The members had interchanged congratulations, shaken hands one with the other, made agreements to call around during the Summer, and generally had done all those things which men do who have been for months intimately associated, and the hour comes when they part, perhaps never to meet under the same circumstances again. It was the close of a long day of hard work. The House commenced its session at 10, continued until 2, took a recess till 4, and then went on till 6; resumed again at 7:30, and went on without an intermission, except of twenty minutes, till 4 the next morning. The Speaker was in his chair sixteen hours and a half, never leaving it but once, and that at the close of the session. The Senate finished up its business by 3 in the morning, and was not nearly so hurried as the House; it also found time to go into general orders, with Mr. Tiemann in the chair, and have a mock session, but a quiet one. The chief cause of delay was the disagreement between the two Houses on various matters, mainly on the Supply bill. The conference committees on this could come to no agreement except to disagree. In the first report presented to the House the committee had agreed to strike out the appropriation for the Elmira Reformatory. Mr. Dexter, the member from Chemung, moved to disagree, and he being popular in the House, the motion was carried, and another conference committee was appointed. This took place at midnight, and nothing but the kindness of the House toward Mr. Dexter induced them to agree to his motion. The debate on it, before it was adopted, was not of an unfriendly character; but on another portion of the report, to which Mr. Alberger moved to disagree, there was a bitter personal controversy between him and Mr. Fort, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, of so personal a character that the Chair had to call the gentlemen to order. The disturbance grew out of an injudicious attempt to carry the report of the Conference Committee without debate or amendment. The moment it was presented to the House Mr. Norton moved the previous question on its adoption. Though this was voted down, it roused a bitter feeling among some members, who supposed that the members of the Conference Committee had desired this. They, however, warmly disclaimed any such desire, and voted against the motion. A second conference committee was appointed, and the House went on with the other work before it, till past 2 o'clock; but not in the most orderly manner. The Speaker wisely caused the chamber and galleries to be cleared of all strangers, and left the House to itself; though in the last hour they again returned, and the lobby at the back was well filled. To maintain entire order was impossible, and the Speaker contented himself with merely insisting on it when the few important bills yet remaining to be passed were brought before the House. Then he suspended business till members were seated, and quiet enough to know what the Clerk was reading. At other times there was an uproar which defied description. The younger members had provided themselves with small tin horns, "squakers," and wooden rattles, the latter being very popular, because one could sit in the front seat, look the Speaker innocently in the face, and with one hand under the desk, keep up a wildly distracting noise without discovery. The favorite practice of firing documents and files about was greatly indulged in, and if any one were incautious enough to place his hat before him on the desk, a well-aimed projectile was sure to carry it half across the Chamber. Then the House would be convulsed at the sight of some member unconsciously running about with a placard attached to his back; and Gen. Batcheller, while energetically whipping in votes for the motion that the House recede from its position in regard to the Supply bill, had a placard pinned to him appropriately inscribed, "Let us recede." When the second Conference Committee reported, at 3 o'clock, that they had been unable to agree, and that the Senate refused to concede anything in regard to the Elmira Reformatory, there was a momentary shadow thrown over the House. Mr. Prince and some others were inclined to stand by Mr. Dexter to the last, even at the expense of remaining over another day; and a motion for another conference committee was made. But the manly action of Mr. Dexter himself averted this undesirable proceeding. He came forward, and for a minute or two faced the House, unable to speak from emotion. It is an important matter to a member to be beaten on a local affair of this character, and not unfrequently cripples him politically for several years. Mr. Dexter seemed to feel this, and also the faithfulness of his friends. Recovering himself, he thanked the House for the way it had treated him, for the kindness which it exhibited, and said that while he had thought the final adjournment could not take place that day, he had held to the position he had taken. But now, since it was evident that the House would sit till the end, he would not, by any action of his, delay the adjournment an hour. He therefore moved that the House recede and the report of the Conference Commitee be agreed to. Loud and prolonged applause followed this declaration, agreeably breaking the almost painful silence with which the House had listened to Mr. Dexter's words. Thus the difficulty which stood in the way of adjournment was disposed of, and the next thing in order was the resolutions of thanks to the Speaker, which were supported by Mr. Jacobs in one of his happiest efforts; then by Mr. Beebe, by Mr. Ray, and Mr. Pierson; during which time Mr. Smith Weed occupied the Speaker's chair. Mr. Husted, in the name of the Republicans, thanked the Democrats for their uniform courtesy and kindness to the Speaker and their fellow members of the majority, and referring to Mr. Weed, hoped to see him some day honored by his party with the position he then occupied. Resolutions thanking Clerk O'Donnell were next passed, and then a recess was taken for twenty minutes. Mr. Jacobs jumped into the chair, and nominated Prof. Clarke for Speaker. Loud shouts were raised for him, but he could not be found, so they seized "Uncle Pierson," and carried him bodily into the chair. Fun of all kinds, and the most boisterous and uproarious, followed this—Mr. Pierson hammered for order with an immense mallet specially provided for the occasion, made witty replies to the numerous resolutions which were sent up, and then gave way to the Professor, who was detected peeping into the Chamber from the Clerk's room. He was seized, put in the chair, and—but it would be idle to attempt to describe what followed. The reappearance of Speaker Cornell stopped the fun; and that gentleman, bringing members to order, took leave of them in a graceful parting address, and adjourned the House sine die.

The Constitutional Amendments as Finally Adopted.

ALBANY, May 30.—The report of the Conference Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature as finally concurred in was substantially as follows:

The Senate districts remain unaltered—to be thirty-two in number, instead of eight, as proposed by the Commission. The whole organization of the Legislature is unchanged. The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at $1,500.

Article 3, section 17, as proposed by the commission, providing the manner in which bills shall be considered in the Legislature, is stricken out.

Article 3, section 18, prohibiting the introduction of private, special, and local bills after sixty days from the commencement of the session, is stricken out.

The salary of the Lieutenant Governor is fixed at $5,000, and he is retained as a Commissioner of the Land Office. The commission fixed the salary at $4,000. The salaries of other officers remain as fixed by the commission.

The office of Secretary of State is made elective. The commission gave the appointment to the Governor.

Section 19, of article 3, regulating the passage of "private, special or local bills," is amended so as not to interfere with the passage of bills in the following cases: Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; changing or amending the charter of any village; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; the protection of game, remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.

The whole of article 15, in relation to the government of cities, as reported by the commission, is stricken out.

The residue of the amendments remain substantially the same as reported from the commission.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. WIENIAWSKI'S LEAVE-TAKING.

Eight months after his introduction to the New-York public and his easy conquest of their heartiest admiration, Mr. Henri Wieniawski, last evening, bade it farewell. Mr. Wieniawski's good-by concert took place at Steinway Hall. It was attended by very gratifying incidents. A highly appreciative and impressible audience was assembled, an excellent programme was interpreted, and, last but by no means least, the violinist's personal contributions to the concert were eloquent of the gifts and talent of the artist in no common degree. The reader who has followed our record of the musical season now at its close has little to learn, we opine, of our views concerning the performers it has made known. Among these Mr. Henri Wieniawski has been in the foremost rank, and we have so often had occasion to dwell upon his high position in art, and his claims to it, that it is well-nigh needless at present to refer to either subject. In the delivery of concerted numbers, had not several earlier recitals of chamber music shown that the power and brilliancy of the soloist could be subdued to what it worked in, Mr. Wieniawski's share of the melodious Septet, with which the entertainment yesterday commenced, would have proven the fact. The fulness of the executant's tone, the vocal attributes of the strings under his magic bow, his power to bring from them the one-voiced song of the theme or the polyphonic utterances of the wildest Paganinian variations, and, in a word, his mastery of every device by means of which a Stradivarius can charm, or excite, or touch, had freshest testimony in the afterpieces. Mr. Wieniawski played last night none but familiar selections, but there is a trite saying that a thing of beauty is a joy forever, and the recognized tunes last evening seemed to be endowed with new seductions. In his own "Etudes Caprices," and particularly in the second of the two chosen for rendering, and crammed with technical difficulties, Mr. Wieniawski's thorough technique was again made clear. In Vieuxtemps' "Rêverie" was heard the firm and sweet song, the magic influence of which causes the violin, in the hands of a master like Mr. Wieniawski, to outdo its rival instruments in potency over an audience. Pleasant reminiscences of "Don Giovanni," intermingled with brief display passages, abounded in the duet written by Wolff and Vieuxtemps for piano and violin, and interpreted with the cooperation of Mr. S. B. Mills. So far as the programme indicated, Mr. Wieniawski's "Russian Airs" were the last part of his task. The enthusiasm of the listeners, however, asserted by almost continuous applause, did not suffer the artist to retire as intended, and a series of loud recalls resulted in the addition to the concert of the variations on "The Carnival." The violinist's marvelous command of bow and key-board was never more triumphantly demonstrated than in this final effort. The strains in harmonics were sounded with faultless accuracy, and were of perfect quality, the leaps from string to string were effected with absolute surety, the quaint combinations of bowed notes and *pizzicati* appeared fraught with no difficulty whatever, and the runs in staccato were of a sort so remarkable for their length, their brightness, and the definition of every note, that plaudits were wrung from the audience to the frequent interruption of the performance. From the foregoing it will have been inferred that the concert was delightful and memorable. We should have been sorry had a less satisfactory affair terminated Mr. Wieniawski's acquaintance with New-York, and almost with American audiences, for, after a brief sojourn in California, the gentleman goes to Brazil. As it is, all is well that ends well, and the experience of the most genial of performers in the principal City of the New World will doubtless be as grateful for Mr. Wieniawski to remember as it will be for the thousands who have been gladdened by his efforts to keep these in memory. Of the remaining attractions of the entertainment we must speak briefly. In the Septet, Mr. Wieniawski was assisted by Messrs. Matzka, Bergner, Pfeifenschneider, Boehm, Gewalt, and Sohst; and Mr. Matzka, a finished musician, furnished the accompaniment to the "Etudes Caprices." Mr. Mills, besides his share of the duet already alluded to, executed with his wonted elegance and crispness of touch Schumann's "Des Abend" and a tarantella by Chopin. Miss Drasdil sang an "O Salutaris" by Cherubini, and Benedict's "I murmur not," her rich voice and the deep feeling of her delivery resulting in an encore after each number. Mme. Jules de Ruyther was the soprano, and her fine tones were used to advantage in Millard's "Longing," and Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Days."

Championship Wrestling Match at Troy—MacMahon the Winner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, May 30.—The wrestling match for $3,000 and the championship of the United States, between Homer Lane, of New-York, and John MacMahon, of Rutland, Vt., took place at Apollo Hall, in this city to-night. Samuel Hayward, of Rutland, was chosen umpire for MacMahon, and Chas. Duncan, of this city, for Lane. Ex-Alderman Messer, of this city, acted as referee. Time was called at 8:50, and the first fall was won by Lane, who cross-toed MacMahon after a struggle of eleven minutes. The next two falls were won by MacMahon, the first in eight and the second in six minutes, thus giving him the match. Lane's umpire disputed both falls, but the referee decided in MacMahon's favor. About 400 persons witnessed the contest.

A Varied Career and a Sad Death.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, May 26.

A man died in Worcester, a few days ago, whose career is a strange illustration of the power of strong drink to ruin manhood. Twelve years ago he was a lawyer in Connecticut, then twenty-four years old, of marked ability and fine promise. Entering the army, he served with distinction, rising to the command of his regiment. Becoming addicted to the use of intoxicants, he sank to the level of a common drunkard, and in 1865 was allowed to resign to escape disgrace. While intoxicated in one of the low dens of New-York, one night, he was "shanghaed" aboard of a China bark, which sailed the next morning for Bombay. The vessel was wrecked in St. Helena Bay, on the west coast of Africa, and all but nine of the crew lost. The remainder made their way to Cape Town, where the ex-soldier commenced a prolonged debauch. He was finally arrested, imprisoned, and at last hired by the authorities to a Dutch farmer, by whom, in company with several Hottentots, he was employed in tending cattle. After a brief experience of this kind of life, he escaped and shipped on a small vessel bound through the Straits of Madagascar on a trading voyage. Becoming dissatisfied, however, he again deserted, and, penetrating to the interior of the island, lived some time among the natives. He was allowed to become a settler, had half a dozen wives, and was for a time considered as one of the people; but finally becoming unpopular, and hearing that he was to be murdered, he secretly departed at night. After almost incredible sufferings, he reached the coast and put to sea in an open boat, intending to reach the main-land. He was picked up by a vessel bound for Cape Town and carried back. There he shipped for Singapore, and, after wandering in China and Japan for several years, finally reached San Francisco. All this time his habit of drinking had maintained its ascendency, and had sufficed to counteract the stimulus which his adventures might otherwise have given a bold, daring spirit. He was physically and mentally broken down, and incapable of further effort. He remained in San Francisco virtually a beggar until about a year ago, when he appeared in Elizabeth, N. J., as bar-tender at a drinking saloon of the lowest class. A few months since, a relative, hearing that he had fallen sick, and was without friends or means of support, went to New-Jersey and brought him to Worcester, where he passed his last days.

WORK FOR THE DETECTIVES.

A Citizen of New-York and a Young Jerseyman Missing in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 27.

Two cases of mysterious disappearance were reported at the police head-quarters yesterday. The first was that of a citizen of New-York, named Richard B. Kent, doing business at No. 173 Bowery. Mr. Kent left New-York to come to Chicago, by the Erie Railway, on the 14th of this month, at 6 o'clock in the evening, intending, as he stated, to be absent two weeks. The object of the trip was the sale of theatrical goods, of which Mr. Kent is a manufacturer. He left word with his family that he would write to them upon reaching this city. Last Tuesday they were shocked by the receipt of the following dispatch, dated Chicago, May 16: "R. B. Kent died in this city of small-pox, at 4 this P. M. Will be buried this evening. Particulars by mail." This dispatch was signed "C. C. Benedict," and was transmitted by the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The family knew no person by the name of C. C. Benedict, but supposing that he was some stranger who had volunteered his aid, they concluded to await the arrival of the promised particulars by mail. No letter having been received on Friday, Mr. Fred. Kent a son of the missing man, started for this city. He arrived here yesterday morning. He states that he has never known his father to have any acquaintance with a person named "C. C. Benedict," and is strong in the belief that his father has been put out of the way. He left home with considerable money in his possession, and also had about his person a gold watch and a costly breastpin. The investigations made by the detectives yesterday sustain young Mr. Kent in his belief. All the hotels were visited, without finding the name of Mr. Kent or that of "C. C. Benedict" upon the registers. Neither does the latter's name appear in the *City Directory*. The wording of the dispatch is believed to signify that there has been foul play. The promise of "particulars by mail" is believed to have been made to keep off an investigation of the matter for a few days. But it may be asked with equal plausibility, why, if the man has been foully dealt with, any dispatch would have been sent at all, for its receipt was liable to bring on an investigation of the matter at once. It may be, however, that Mr. Kent was put out of the way in New-York, as he went unaccompanied to the cars, or on the road, and the dispatch was sent from this city to delude his friends into the idea that he arrived here, and thus their search might be confined to this city. The missing man is well known among theatre people in Chicago, and it is hoped the publication of this article may bring out from some of them his whereabouts. Young Mr. Kent will remain in the city for some days, and may be found at the Johnstone House, corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, or at the Central Police Station.

The second disappearance reported was that of a young man named T. Nelson Dale, who suddenly left a college in the northern part of New-Jersey on the 17th of this month. He left a note which stated that he had left for Chicago, and said that the Lord was leading him. In the abstract, some people would say that for a man to presume that the Lord was leading him would be evidence of insanity, but to suppose that the Lord leads a man when he directs him to go to Chicago would certainly indicate the possession of the best of reason. When young Mr. Dale, who was engaged in the study of theology at the time he left college, arrived in Chicago, he wrote a letter to his friends, who reside in Princeton, N. J. Since its receipt nothing has been heard from him. Alarmed by his strange actions, his family has placed the finding of him in the hands of the police. All the hotels have been visited, but Mr. Dale's name has not been found. He is about twenty-seven years of age. Before leaving school he exhibited no signs of insanity, and his sudden disappearance is unaccountable. He had but a small sum of money with him.

BANK ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Daylight Outrage in Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Mr. O. D. Harris, cashier of the bank at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., which was so boldly robbed in broad daylight on Tuesday morning last, has arrived in St. Louis, and gives the following account of the outrage:

At the opening of the bank, the cashier and son of Gen. F. A. Rozier were standing on the steps of the institution, and saw two men walking down the street and looking up intently at the bank. In a few minutes the men turned around and walked up the steps into the bank, the cashier preceding them. He started to go behind the counter, and when he had got about half way one of the men put two navy revolvers at his head and commanded him to open the safe. At the same time the other man drew a pistol on young Rozier, threatening to kill him if he opened his mouth. The young man instantly jumped down the steps, and running into the streets, gave the alarm. The fellow fired at him, the ball grazing his shoulder and cutting through his coat. In the meantime, the cashier, intimidated by the threats of the robber inside, opened the safe, when the latter made a grab at the money and got a package containing $3,600 in notes and a box containing some gold coin, supposed to amount to about $200. Also some notes and valuable papers belonging to the Sheriff of the county. By this time the other robber returned to the bank, and the two then forced the cashier to go about 200 yards from the bank, where two more men and four horses were found waiting. As the party came up one of the horses got loose and ran off, and at the same moment a German came along in a country wagon. The robbers halted him, and compelled him by threats to go after the runaway horse. In a short time he returned with him, and all four of the band, after taking the cashier's gold watch from his pocket, mounted their horses and fled with their booty. After they had got a start of about fifty paces one of the party turned and fired a shot at Mr. Harris, crying, "Hurrah for Hildebrand." The robbers struck out on the road leading toward Arkansas.

While the robber was holding the pistols to the head of the cashier a neighbor across the way saw the affair, and was about getting a weapon to go to his assistance, when just at that moment the robber outside fired at Mr. Rozier. The neighbor's wife became alarmed lest the interference might impel the robber to shoot the cashier, and dissuaded her husband from going out.

In consequence of the alarm given by Mr. Rozier and the firing of the shots, in about twenty minutes nearly a dozen men, armed with shot-guns, started in pursuit of the robbers. Three of the party came up with them and were driven back, and in a short time nearly all the town joined in the pursuit, but the daring desperadoes had escaped. When it is reflected that the bank, as it is called, (the title is the Ste. Genevieve Savings Association,) stands in the most populous part of the town, and that the street through which the cashier was forced to follow the robbers is one of the most frequented, the audacity of the exploit will be understood. It is difficult to conceive how it could have resulted so successfully. Gen. Rozier, who is President of the institution, has been at Jefferson City several days attending the State Board of Equalization, of which he is a member. The night previous to the robbery his dwelling at Ste. Genevieve was broken into, and, as it is now supposed, by this gang. They obtained nothing there.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The house and stable of S. J. Bradbury, of Auburn, Me., were burned yesterday morning.

E. D. Hughes, of Philadelphia, cut his throat, in the woods near Orwigsburg, Penn., yesterday.

The brig Annie Lindsey, from Windsor, N. S., for New-York, laden with plaster, is ashore in the Narrows.

The National Agricultural Congress met in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, and adjourned to meet at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1874.

In consequence of a lack of funds, all work on the Hudson River State Hospital has ceased, and the men have been discharged.

Thomas Finigan and James Caloren were killed, yesterday, by a falling wall in the old burnt district of Boston, while cleaning bricks.

The schooner S. F. Burns, Capt. Bailey, from Eastport, Me., for Cuba, got ashore between West Quoddy and Little River, lost her forefoot and part of her keel, and returned for repairs.

A warehouse, containing 9,000 bushels of wheat, belonging to Peter Hill, in Carlisle, Ind., was burned on Thursday night. The insurance on the wheat was $16,000 in the Home and Phœnix Companies.

Col. Edward Campbell has been appointed Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Fayette and Green, in place of Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, deceased.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Change in MacMahon's Cabinet—The Assembly Votes to Rebuild the Column of Vendome.

PARIS, May 30.—The *Official Journal* announces the appointment of Gen. du Barail to be Minister of War, in place of Gen. de Cissey, which completes the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

It is reported that the Marquis de Banneville, the Ambassador of France at Vienna, will be recalled.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The Assembly, this afternoon, voted to rebuild the Column of Vendôme, and adjourned until the 5th of June.

The Spanish Constituent Cortes to Meet To-day—A Great Battle Imminent.

MADRID, May 30.—The Constituent Cortes will meet to-morrow.

The tax-payers of Rubi, in Catalonia, have refused to pay the contribution levied on them for putting the fortifications in a state of defense. The authorities have taken energetic measures to compel payment, and threaten to expel all who refuse from their homes, and wall up the doors and windows.

Admiral Topete has been released from imprisonment.

BAYONNE, May 30.—Advices from the vicinity of Logfono represent that a great battle between the Carlists and Republicans is on the point of taking place.

LONDON, May 30.—The *Post* of this morning says a private dispatch has been received here announcing that Mr. Bradlaugh, after leaving Madrid, was seized by the Carlists and carried to the head-quarters of the insurgent chieftain Saballs. His life is said to be in danger.

Progress of the Khivan Expedition.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from its correspondent with the Russian Expedition against Khiva, says the two columns of Gen. Kauffmann's command, proceeding from the East, are about to meet in the Boukan Hills. The Orenburg and Mangishlak columns have approached near enough to each other to establish communication.

Brazilian Finances—Another Revolution in Entre Rios.

LISBON, May 30.—The mail steamer Garonne, from South American ports, has arrived in the Tagus. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 11th inst. The budget of the Brazilian Minister of Finance reports a surplus of 1,615,000,000 reis, or $3,143,750.

A revolution had broken out in Entre Rios, a province of the Argentine Republic. Lopez Jourdan was at the head of the rebels. He took possession of the towns of Qualequay, Victoria, and Colon, but subsequently met with a check at the hands of the Argentine forces. At last accounts the Government was concentrating troops to crush out the insurrection.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 31—1 A. M.—The pressure has continued to increase, with falling temperature, north-easterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and occasional rain in the Middle States; northwesterly winds, rising barometer, cool clear weather in New-England and Canada; south-easterly winds, cool, partly cloudy weather and high barometer in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; north-westerly to south-westerly winds, high barometer, cool and generally clear weather in the lower lakes, and in the North-west, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, rising barometer, north-easterly winds, very cool and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain; for New-England and Canada, northwesterly and northerly winds, cool and partly cloudy weather for the upper lake region, and north-west and thence to the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley, north-easterly and south-easterly winds, high barometer, low but rising temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain; for Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, low temperature, high barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 69½°; 9 A. M., 70°; 12 M., 72°; 3 P. M., 66°; 6 P. M., 61½°; 9 P. M., 62°; 12 P. M., 61°. Average temperature yesterday, 66½°.

Robbing a Railroad Company—Dishonest Clerks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—Some time since the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company discovered they were being systematically swindled out of passenger tickets at various points, and an investigation led to the discovery that clerks in their employ had been guilty of the peculation. The loss to the company, as far as known, would reach $20,000. It was further ascertained that these tickets were disposed of through private agencies in different parts of the country. To-day William P. Foster, proprietor of Foster's Express Package Delivery, who has a ticket office connected with his business, was brought before the Criminal Court on a capias to answer an indictment for receiving stolen property, he being charged with having in his possession $4,000 worth of these stolen tickets. Foster gave bail in $5,000, and was released.

The Future of the Papacy—Alleged Action of the European Powers.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* announces that preliminary negotiations have already taken place between the Powers in view of the next Papal election. "Directly the Papal chair is vacant," it says, "the first task of the foreign Powers will be to agree as to the place where the conclave is to meet. It should not be forgotten that during the next election the College of Cardinals will no longer be in possession of the temporal power, as heretofore, and that the Italian Government will therefore be responsible for the tranquillity of the city, the personal safety of the Cardinals, and the independence and freedom of their votes. The Italian Government will probably desire that the election of the new head of the Church should take place in the Vatican; although, in view of possible disturbances, another Italian city might have been better suited for the purpose; but if the Government insists upon the election being at Rome, the other Powers will have no objection." As to the right of excluding a candidate, the writer observes that "hitherto France, Spain, Austria, and Portugal were the only Powers that possessed this right; in the next conclave Prussia and Italy will also exercise it. It is to be expected that these Powers will be split up into two groups, which are already partly formed. The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will act together, as their interests are identical, and Russia will probably join them so far as the Polish question is concerned. It is as yet doubtful whether France, Spain, and Italy will come to an understanding on the future Papal election; possibly Italy and Portugal may prefer to join Austria and Prussia. Be this as it may, it is certain that all these Powers will make the most extensive use of their rights of exclusion. According to the talk in diplomatic circles on this subject, the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin will use all their influence to prevent the election of any candidate of the Jesuits. * * and they hope that in this at least they will be assisted by the Italian Government, which must naturally desire the election of a Pope who would be ready to exercise his spiritual power without opposing it on temporal matters. The Northern Cabinets will also probably make other demands on the occasion. Since the Pontificate of the Emperor Adrian it has been accepted as a principle that every Pope must be an Italian, but it is positively stated that the German diplomatists will protest against this practice, as being opposed both to the fundamental idea of Catholicism and the religious feeling of the other nationalities. Already it is openly stated at Berlin that the exclusion of a non-Italian candidate from the Papal chair would only hasten the schism which threatens to break out between the Roman Church and Germany. The German diplomatists further urge that a reform should be introduced in the present mode of appointing Cardinals. Since the year 1100 the number of the Cardinals has varied from twenty-eight to fifty-two. The German Governments do not object to these numbers, but they consider that the various nationalities are unequally represented in the Cardinals' College. There are only twelve non-Italian Cardinals. Of these most are Frenchmen; Germany has but one, Prince Hohenlohe, and Austria two, Prince Schwarzenberg and Herr Von Rauscher."

THE NEW THEATRE.

Description of Mr. Stuart's New Broadway House—An Elegant Addition to New-York's Play-Houses.

The new theatre, to be located at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, which is to be built by Mr. Pursell for Mr. William Stuart, formerly of the Winter Garden, will be, without doubt, a favorite place of resort during the ensuing Winter. The erection of this building will be under the supervision of Mr. Frederick Draper, the architect, who has already prepared the plans. The theatre will have a front on Twenty-second-street of 65 feet, and will run parallel with Broadway 110 feet, the south-easterly corner extending to 124 feet. In front of the theatre will be erected a magnificent building of white marble, facing on Broadway, which will be occupied as a restaurant by Mr. Pursell. The principal entrance to the theatre will also be on Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The auditorium will, when completed, be about the size of Wallack's old theatre, and will have a capacity to seat 1,650 people. Chairs will be constructed especially for the theatre and will be both commodious and comfortable, and will overcome the objections existing in the present theatres, where comfort is sacrificed to space. The upper circles will be upholstered in the same elegant manner as the parquet. The price of admission to all parts of the house will be the same. In the auditorium—which is of a shape resembling a horseshoe—will also be embodied some of the most cleverly-conceived and well-worked out plans for public convenience; and, judging from the plans, not a bad seat will be found. The lighting will be done from the ceiling, or roof, through ground glass, or some other like medium, and at such angles as to produce a softened and pleasing effect, without the usual glare and heat, the gas being entirely out of sight.

The central roof will be in the form of a double concave semicircle, one within the other, leaving an open way entirely around the inner, or visible one, for the passage of foul air, which will be drawn upward by the combustion of open lights burning in an air or ventilating chamber, and so pass out through the tower above. Fresh air will be conducted into the house by means of shafts or pipes, which will be so disposed as to preclude the possibility of draughts and yet insure a constant supply of pure oxygen.

The decorations will be composed of hard wood styles and pilasters of varied descriptions of native American woods, highly polished, which will inclose panels of satin, silk, &c., of the different hues necessary to form a pleasing contrast. The ceiling will be of a material susceptible of receiving a high finish and paintings of elegant designs, and will combine lightness with strength.

The proscenium will be of original form and construction, the plans for it having been designed by Mr. Dion Boucicault, and will be so formed as to act as a sounding-board. It will be composed of a rich frame, heavily gilt and handsomely carved, containing within its span sufficient space for twelve private boxes, inclosed within two rich golden moldings or fillets, the one nearest the stage being finished with a band of colored velvet.

The curtain will probably be the handsomest in the City. It is to be made of the finest and richest material—satin, looped and drawn back with elegant and massive cords, disclosing a lining, also of satin, to contrast with the outside.

Another improvement to be introduced will consist of so disposing the band or orchestra as that it will be entirely out of sight, with the exception of the leader, thus preventing the attention of the audience being drawn away from the stage and the performance. The prompter will occupy a seat facing the stage, at the side of the musical director, and by means of simple mechanical contrivances will have full control of lights, scenic changes, the business of the stage, and, in fact, can, from his position, govern the whole of the working and visual representations. He, by a movement of the hand, will be able to govern the thunder and lightning, &c., and can immediately observe the full measure of the effects and regulate them accordingly. The staircases and vestibules constituting foyers, will be finished and upholstered in elegant style, and will form an attractive lounging-place in full view of the stage.

The stage will be 62 feet wide and 35 feet deep, with an altitude of 45 feet. The floor of the stage proper will be about 8 feet above the level of the street, while the middle or mezzanine floor will be on the same level as the street. Under this again, will be a cellar 12 feet deep, thus affording ample space for storage or the working of any machinery that may be found requisite at any time. The dressing-rooms will be situated both on the mezzanine and cellar floors. They will be fitted up in the most approved manner for convenience and comfort. The stage will be constructed on an entirely new principle, with many valuable improvements by Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Schomberg, the present stage manager at Wallack's, to whom the construction is confided. The floor will be composed of forty squares, of three feet each, forming so many separate and distinct traps, any one or two, or in fact the whole if necessary, may be lowered or raised at will at a moment's notice by means of the fillets or brackets which form the supports of these sections or traps, and which will be worked on ways, either horizontally or vertically, with the expenditure of the least possible conceivable mechanical force. The advantage is that instead of traps being fixed in particular spots as is at present the case, they are, under the system to be used in this case, available at any portion of the stage. In addition to this, at the back portion of the stage, several of these traps on either side will be so arranged that they may be let down so as to instantly form staircases or flights of steps.

The mezzanine floor will be so constructed that it can also be lifted up, thus giving a sheer depth of twenty feet from the stage to the cellar-floor, the advantage of which is so obvious as to need no further comment. It is, however, in connection with the radical changes that are to be introduced in the method of supporting and setting the scenery on this stage that the greatest interest attaches. This will be done by means of a contrivance patented by Mr. Schomberg, and which we will describe. To arrive, however, at a thorough comprehension of the merits of this contrivance, it becomes necessary to refer to the methods now in use, for although great interest is felt in regard to the progress of inventions in matters connected with the mechanism of the stage, yet for very many years there has been no improvement in the modus operandi of producing scenic illusions, or at most only such as the exigency of the moment demanded. No radical change has even been seriously considered until quite recently. To account for this it is necessary to view the condition of affairs in theatrical mechanism.

The workings may be divided into two classes or styles, the French and the English. The former is essentially picturesque and romantic; the latter useful and rapid. This may be explained by stating that the construction of the French drama is such as to admit of the building up, or erection of each particular scene, which, by the form of the play, is seldom or ever changed in sight of the audience. On the English stage the rapid succession of scenes calls for means of changing at a moment's notice to any desired view, consequently all the mechanism has been adapted for that purpose. The French stage proper may be regarded as a platform upon which is built by the readiest means possible a scene composed of frames of various sizes, behind which cloths or drops of different proportions are suspended. The effect is, without doubt, most telling, but limited to the scene or view in question. The more readily to place and arrange the scene in any desired position, the French use a chariot running upon trucks beneath the stage, which trucks support a frame, or ladder, upon which the scene-frame is placed. These ladders work through latitudinal slits in the floor of the stage. The scenes are attached to them with ropes pendant from the frames, and made fast by the mechanics to rungs. These scenes are susceptible of being obliqued by means of pivots or joints. This system possesses the following disadvantages: The stage is cut at short intervals, and thereby rendered weak, and easily put out of order; no carpets or cloths of any size can be used; the trucks are liable to become bound upon their ways; the slits being small, the ladder must be maintained on the truck by iron blades, which blades have a tendency to bend or break when any unusual weight is placed upon the ladder; the ladders, when not in use, occupy and fill valuable space. The advantages are that the parallel planes of our system can be avoided; the inartistic square edges and tops of scene-frames are not necessities; the concealment of the means of support, which is a gain artistically; the increased number of available workings, and the general effect of a "set scene." The objections and advantages, fairly considered, show the French system to be well adapted to the purposes in view. The English plan is diametrically opposite, because all the support is given to scenery from above by what are called grooves, or parallel fillets, which retain between them the top rail of the scene-frame. These grooves, although alike in principle, are various in their fittings. The earliest kind are hinged groups of fillets attached to the side galleries, and rising and falling toward the centre of the stage by means of ropes, and chains. The modern groove rises from, and falls to, attachments over the centre of the stage, and is moved from right to left by means of stationary grooves. The advantages of the English plan are as follows: At a moment's notice, the scenes, already in their places, can be advanced or retired with great rapidity, and from the nature of their supports the labor is reduced to a minimum.

For the construction of the English play this is a necessity, admitting of endless changes within view of the audience. There all the merit possessed by the grooves ceases, and the disadvantages and inartistic workings become evident. Each scene must be square-topped and square-edged to work and join; the grooves must be concealed by borders; the borders must be lighted by border-lights on their face, and a shadow, varying in intensity, is at once projected upon the scene; the direction of the scene is fixed and unalterable; the incumbrances beneath the galleries utterly preclude easy moving of the scenery, and consequently limit the field of vision; the weight of the grooves necessitates slow working upon their hinges or guides, and is accompanied with more or less noise; the scene-shifter depends upon the accuracy of timing the groove's descent by a person working in the galleries with whom he has no correspondence; the sameness of scenic changes is inexpressibly tedious, and ineffective; and, lastly, the best efforts of the painter are marred by the inability to properly light the upper portion of his work.

When the necessity of the "set" compels the removal of the scene from its supporting fillets, the machinist of the English stage is forced to support it by sheer strength of arm until he can steady it with brace and screw-eye. The latter is an ingeniously-contrived quick screw, furnished with an eye, or handle, with which the carpenter pierces the stage and holds the bottom of the brace. In heavily-worked theatres the destructive nature of this appliance is soon seen, for the whole stage, in a very short time, becomes splintered and torn. From the groove and brace there is no relief in stages worked upon the English system.

The attention of many thinking minds has of late been turned to the possibility of inaugurating a system which might happily blend the advantages of both the English and French plans, and avoid the disadvantages. Among the number who have thus studied the subject, may be named Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. Fechter, and Mr. James Schonberg, the energetic stage manager of Wallack's, and to these three gentlemen the theatre is indebted for all that renders stage pictures attractive, illusive, and available. Every piece that the first two-named have produced has borne evidence of their activity in beautifying and making simple "scenic effect." We need but recall Mr. Fechter's successes at the London Lyceum, when he produced the "Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," "The Hut of the Red Mountains," and "The King's Butterfly." Of Mr. Boucicault's pieces in which the scenic effects were notable may be mentioned "The Octoroon," "The Colleen Bawn," "The Streets of New-York," "Jessie Brown," and "Arrah na Pogue." Mr. Schonberg, although less known, has devoted an immensity of study to the improvement of theatrical mechanism, and to him we are indebted for the development of a system which will undoubtedly meet with the confidence and appreciation of all interested in the work, and whose method must sooner or later be adopted in every theatre of any pretension or importance. Both Mr. Fechter and Mr. Boucicault have recognized his claims, the former by adopting in the Lyceum Theatre many of his plans, and the latter by intrusting to him the entire construction of the stage of the new theatre, as previously mentioned. In this theatre, Mr. Schonberg's plans will be applied, and will doubtless claim attention, as the desired result seems to be attained. The first patent to be used is one for the working of the English stage, by which grooves are dispensed with entirely. The manner is to provide an arm working between anti-friction rollers, and provided with a pin attachment which enters between guides and travels up an inclined plane upon the top rail of the scene-frame, until it beds itself in a socket provided for its reception. The arm then moves forward in unison with the advancing or retiring action of the scene, and admits of the frame being moved in a pivotal direction, according to the necessities of the occasion. It is provided with a "lifter," which, when desired, releases the pin and allows the frame to go free, while the arm retires to its concealed position ready to come into action again when needed. The advantages of this mode of support and movement are very great, as they admit of any shape or character of stage picture, and at once free the artist from the trammels of straight-topped frames. The borders, falling either behind or upon the same plane as the scene, remove all liability of shadows or dimness of lighting. The direction of the movement is only governed by the will of the workman, or rather by the desire of the artist, since any angle can be taken, either from the start or after its forward motion has ceased. The whole mechanism being reduced to the very simplest form, and being automatic, insures certainty and rapidity; thus the monotony of the English system is abolished, and the perspective effects of the painting are enhanced by the power given to oblique the picture at any given angle to the audience. By this process the screw and brace are dispensed with, and neither stage, carpet, or cloth suffer in the slightest degree. The heaviest scene, it is claimed, furnished with sheaves of india-rubber, could be moved upon a polished mahogany table without the slightest detriment to the latter. The top hamper of the groove being entirely removed, all the space above the stage proper is free for working, and the endless complication arising from two men working upon different floors is avoided altogether. The effects susceptible of production are endless, and he wholly in the hands of the stage manager and the scenic artist, to whom they properly belong. The adoption of this system in any theatre now in operation would not interfere with the use of existing flats, wings, set windows, set doors, set pieces, and, in short, all material forming the present stock. It also affords a means of simplification of roofing boxed in scenes, and increasing, as a consequence, the general effect. It also permits the use of flats, wings, or set pieces with profiled edges and tops, which is a great gain.

The digging out of the foundation for the building has already been begun, and according to present arrangements the theatre is to open on the 1st of October. Mr. Dion Boucicault is to be the stage director, and the first piece produced will be from his pen.

The Fire Department—An Important Reform.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have finally determined to abolish the ringing of the fire-alarm on the bells south of Fifty-ninth-street, and on and after the 1st of June no alarms will be sounded except on the Yorkville and Mount Morris bell-towers. They have accordingly notified the bell-ringers that on and after the 1st prox. their services will be dispensed with. The bell-towers will, however, be still used as "lookouts" for the Department, and firemen will be stationed there with a view of discovering fires and notifying the department of the location by telegraph. The bells will only be used for sounding the hour at noon and at 9 P. M. each day, and 9 A. M. on Sundays as heretofore. The bell-ringers in the service of the department are thirty-six in number, and their dismissal will be a saving of over $30,000 per annum. The detail of firemen to take charge of the bell-towers will be made from the nearest fire companies, and these companies will be relieved from the usual street patrol.

Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve has been reappointed Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Combustibles, and Mr. Wm. J. Terhune has been appointed Chief of the Bureau.

MASONIC.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Proposed Business of the Session.

The annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State, will be held in this City next week, the first session taking place on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, at the new Masonic Temple, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. The fact that the Grand Lodge will meet for the first time in its own building, adds much to the interest of this yearly gathering. The hall is not yet by any means completed, and until this is the case no formal ceremonies attending a consecration of the building will be observed, but the large audience-room in the new temple, capable of seating over 2,000 persons, to be known hereafter as the "Grand Lodge-room," has been temporarily fitted up, and will be used for this meeting. Representatives from 700 subordinate lodges of the State compose the Grand Lodge, and the body when assembled numbers over 100 delegates, probably the largest deliberative assembly in the world. The session on Tuesday will be opened with music from a select choir in charge of Brother W. F. Sherwin, of St. Cecile Lodge, of this City, musical director, together with instrumental music by Keating's Band, the leader of which has volunteered their services for the occasion. The address of Grand Master Fox will be delivered on the same day, after which the report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer and of standing committee will be received, and the committees for this communication will be announced. The election of grand officers for the ensuing year will be held on Thursday. The principal business of the general session is the proposed revision of the constitution and the adoption of a new instrument for the government of the fraternity. Such a constitution has been prepared by a convention of delegates appointed last year for this purpose, but the diversity of opinion on the matters involved is such that it is somewhat doubtful whether full action will be taken at this time.

On Thursday evening, a lecture will be delivered in the Grand Lodge-room, by Brother W. S. Andrews, the well-known humorist, on "Dialect Humor," to which an entrance fee of fifty cents will be charged, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the hall and asylum fund. The fact that the public will thus have an opportunity for the first time of inspecting the new hall, and that New-York Masons, as well as representatives from other sections of the State can in this way pass an enjoyable evening, and at the same time contribute to a noble charity, will undoubtedly fill the Grand Lodge-room to its utmost capacity.

The following is a list of the present officers of the Grand Lodge:

M. W. Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Grand Master; R. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, New-York, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Edmund L. Judson, Albany, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. James W. Husted, Peekskill, Junior Grand Warden; M. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Sing Sing; R. R. and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, New-York, and R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Palmyra, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Chas. Roome, New-York, Grand Marshal; R. W. Seymour H. Stone, Syracuse, Grand Standard-bearer; R. W. George Van Vleit, New-York, Grand Sword-bearer; R. W. Henry A. Richey, Brooklyn; R. W. Levi M. Gano, Watkins; R. W. Charles B. Wade, Walton, and R. W. Frank M. Hopkins, Keeseville, Grand Stewards; R. W. James B. King, Suspension Bridge, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W. Isaac Teichman, New-York, Junior Grand Deacon; W. Johnston Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tiler; R. W. George H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer; W. John G. Barker, New-York, Librarian, and W. William F. Sherwin, New-York, Musical Director.

During the communication of the lodge, full reports of the sessions from day to day will appear in these columns.

CRICKET.

The St. George's Defeat the Staten Island Club—Notes.

The opening cricket match of the present season took place yesterday at Camp Washington, Staten Island, between the St. George's Club, of this City, and the Staten Island Club. The morning was very fine, a delicious breeze coming from the bay, but in the afternoon the play was stopped by the rain. The game being a one-day's match, was decided in favor of the St. George's Club in the first inning. The batting of Luske and the bowling of Brewster, on the Staten Island side, were very good, while the bowling of Smith and Jones and the batting of Moeran, Jones, Smith, and Cushman, on the St. George's side, were excellent.

Play was called at 11:45, the Staten Islanders going to the bat. They retired, having scored 19, and the St. George's took the bat and made 41 runs. Dinner was then partaken of and afterward the Staten Islanders went to the bat again, when Outerbridge did some good batting, making 15 runs up to the time when the game was stopped by the rain. The following is the score:

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Brewster, b. Smith	1	b. Smith	0
Outerbridge, b. Jones	1	not out	15
Irving, b. Jones	0		
Tuske, c. and b. Jones	5	run out	2
Robinson, run out	4	c. Talbot, b. Moeran	2
Filmer, b. Smith	0	b. Smith	0
Davis, c. Cushman, b. Smith	0	c. Sleigh, b. Smith	2
Duer, b. Smith	2	b. Smith	0
Gallagher, b. Smith	3		
Lawrence, b. Smith	0		
Marsh, not out	0	not out	0
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 2	3	byes, 4; leg-byes, 1	5
Total	19	Total	26

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Inning.

Bowman, b. Brewster	4
Talbot, b. Brewster	2
Moeran, L. B. W., b. Outerbridge	7
Satterthwaite, b. Brewster	0
Jones, b. Brewster	10
Sleigh, b. Outerbridge	0
Smith, c. Luske, b. Brewster	8
Torrance, b. Brewster	0
Cushman, not out	6
Eyre, b. Brewster	0
Green, b. Brewster	0
Wides, 3; leg-byes, 1	4
Total	41

Runs scored at the fall of each wicket:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Staten Island	2	2	2	6	6	6	9	19	19	19—19
St. George	2	9	9	20	24	24	24	41	41	41—41
Staten Island	5	12	21	25	25	26	..	..	..	..—26

Umpires—Messrs. Vinton and Meachim.

NOTES.

On Wednesday next a match will be played at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, between the St. George's and Manhattan Clubs of this City.

A committee of the St. George's Club will leave this City on Tuesday next for Philadelphia, to be present at the grand cricket fête to be held on the Germantown grounds, on Wednesday next.

The Prospect Park Club will meet to-day, as usual, for practice.

The Bank of England Forgeries.

The case of George Macdonnell, the alleged English forger, came up in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in pursuance of a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Fancher.

Mr. Charles W. Brooke, who appeared for Macdonnell, asked for an adjournment of the case until Monday, as the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in which the writ was made returnable, was not in session.

Mr. James C. Carter, who appeared on behalf of the United States Marshal, claimed that the writ being returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Supreme Court Judge sitting at Chambers had no jurisdiction over it, even for the purpose of an adjournment. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, had it been in session when the writ was made returnable, they were prepared to make a return, but the Court before whom they then were was without jurisdiction after having issued the writ.

Mr. Brooke claimed that the Court issuing the writ had jurisdiction over it for the purpose of adjournment until a return had been made in the court where the writ by its terms was made returnable, and he could produce an unbroken line of decisions to that effect. Judge Fancher said counsel could have an hour within which to present a brief on that point. Subsequently Mr. Brooke appeared in court with the necessary authorities, and Judge Fancher granted an adjournment to the 4th of June.

The Dead of the River.

Yesterday, Coroner Jones held an inquest over eight bodies taken from the river to the Brooklyn Morgue. No marks of violence were found on either, and a general verdict of "Found drowned," was recorded. Yesterday two more bodies were taken from the river, on the Brooklyn side. A drowned man was found at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, South Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. He appeared about thirty-five years of age, had dark hair and a smooth face, and was dressed in dark clothes. The body of a woman was picked up about the same time, at the foot of North Tenth-street, Williamsburg. The description given is as follows: Age about thirty years; five feet high; dressed in black sack and balmoral skirt, and wearing a plain gold ring on right hand.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Proceedings of the Annual Conference—Report of the Superintendent on Indian Affairs.

The "Yearly Meeting" of the Society of Friends, which commenced on Tuesday last, adjourned yesterday morning, having completed its business. The following is a summary of the proceedings:

The meeting assembled on the morning of the 26th inst. The first business which occupied its attention was calling over the names of the representatives from its subordinate branches, all but one of whom were present, after which were read the minutes or certificates of ministers and elders from other yearly meetings, showing that they were in attendance with the approbation of the particular meetings to which they belong. Epistles were read from the yearly meetings of friends held in Philadelphia and Baltimore, showing the state of society within their limits, and encouraging the members of this yearly meeting to increased watchfulness and care to live in accordance with the precepts of the faith.

A committee was then appointed to preserve order about both the men's and women's meetings during their several sittings.

At a short session in the afternoon, Charles A. Macy and Robert S. Haviland were appointed clerk and assistant clerk respectively.

The morning and afternoon of the 27th, and part of the morning session of the 29th were occupied in considering the accounts received from subordinate meetings, showing the condition of the society; whether its members are careful to attend their meetings, and if love and unity abound; also if they avoid the use of all intoxicating liquors, or attending any places of which the tendency would be hurtful; likewise if any of their members have failed in business, or have not been punctual in fulfilling their engagements, and whether any have so far violated the discipline of the Society in the consummation of a marriage as to employ a minister or priest. On all these subjects explicit accounts were forwarded to the yearly meeting.

Accounts were received and presented of the state of education within the limits of the yearly meeting. Although there has been an improvement in that respect in latter years, yet from the sentiments expressed, the subordinate meetings evidently feel that there is much more to be done.

Epistles from Indiana, Ohio, and Genesee yearly meetings were then read, which were very satisfactory.

The afternoon of the 29th was occupied by reading the minutes of the Representative Committee, which consists of a large number of both men and women, who represent the yearly meeting in its recess, and act on its behalf where its interests may render it necessary. Their labors for the past year were deemed satisfactory, and they were encouraged to do what they could during the present year towards the suppression of the gigantic evil of intemperance.

The report of the Committee on Indian Concerns was also presented, giving an account of the care and labor of the Society on behalf of that people during the year, which was satisfactory, and they were continued to give the necessary care another year. The report of the Superintendent of the Indian Agency will be found below.

An epistle from this to the yearly meetings of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio, Indiana, and Genesee was presented, conveying to those meetings a general view of the state of the Society here, and encouraging Friends within their borders to endeavor to elevate the standard of righteousness.

A committee was then appointed to embody the proceedings of the meeting at its several sessions for the purpose of transmitting the same to the subordinate meetings.

A minute was then made expressive of gratitude and thankfulness to the Author of All Good for the love and harmony which had prevailed; then, after a period of profound silence, the meeting adjourned.

The following is the report of the Superintendent on Indian Affairs:

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

To the Delegates Representing the yearly meetings of Friends, of Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Ohio, Indiana, and Genesee, on Indian Affairs:

DEAR FRIENDS—Since my last semi-annual report, peace and good conduct have prevailed among the Indians of this superintendency. No acts of violence between the Indians under our care and whites have occurred, excepting one trivial case of assault by an Indian, in defence of his property, about being stolen from him by a white man.

Atrocious murders of three Sioux chiefs by two white men, and of two half-blood Sioux by other members of their tribe, have occurred within the bounds of the superintendency. These Indians were not under our immediate care. The particulars of the first-named murder, as narrated by one of the murderers, was early forwarded to the Indian Department from this office.

Entire harmony prevails between the Indians and the various Government employes among them, and I know of no difficulty existing, or likely to occur, to mar such feeling.

Indian apprentices are placed in all the departments of agriculture and mechanical trades, when opportunity occurs, and they are generally making satisfactory progress.

SANTEE SIOUX.

There has been little apparent change in the condition of the Santees to note. A report circulated among them that they were to be removed to the Indian Territory, caused considerable excitement for a time, but it has apparently subsided, and they are now directing their attention with increased energy to agricultural pursuits.

WINNEBAGOES.

This tribe has sown about 600 acres of land in Spring wheat, nearly two-thirds of which are upon allotments, and by Indian labor not paid for. Title deeds have been received from the department for an allotment of forty acres of land to each adult Indian desiring one. Said deeds secure the land to the Indian and his or her heirs, with privilege of selling only to the United States or members of the tribe. Fifty comfortable dwelling-houses, containing five rooms each, costing $668 each, have been constructed, or are now building on the allotments of the most deserving Indians. There is every prospect that these houses will be completed and occupied by the middle of the Fifth month. These houses are very popular, and are generally occupied as soon as finished.

As each family moves in they are supplied with one cooking-stove, one heating-stove, one bedstead, four chairs, one table, one cupboard, one farm wagon, and farm harness for two horses, and four acres of prairie sod are broken on each allotment if the owner thereof requests it. A contract has been let for the construction of an industrial boarding school-house, of brick, two and a half stories high, for the accommodation of eighty pupils, at a cost of $15,388, to be completed on or before Tenth month, 13th, next. Many good farm horses, agricultural implements, and seeds have lately been distributed to members of this tribe. All these buildings, &c., have been, or will be, paid for out of an appropriation from the invested funds of the tribe, as requested by the chiefs in council, and grant by act of Congress.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas have been retarded in their progress by a deficiency of funds applicable for works of improvement. Fifty thousand acres of their reservation are now offered for sale, as a whole, or in parcels of 160 acres each, bids for which will be received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs until the 1st of sixth month, next, soon after which time it is hoped a portion of the proceeds from said sales will be available for their benefit.

A portion of the members of this tribe left the reservation on the usual Winter buffalo hunt.

The award of damages proposed by a council of arbitration, which met Eighth month, 31st, 1872, in settlement of all claims or damages between the Omahas and Winnebagoes previous to said date, has been approved by the chiefs of each tribe in open council assembled, and, having received the assent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said award will be paid and settled at the next annual payment of annuity in money to said tribes.

PAWNEES.

The Pawnees have lost one man and about 200 horses by Sioux raids during the last six months. This loss principally occurring while on the hunt in the Republican country, caused their return without the usual supply of meat and robes. They have consequently been in a destitute condition. I have just remitted to their agent $3,000 for the purchase of supplies, which it is hoped will prevent suffering.

There has also been placed in his hands funds for the construction of a dormitory to the manual labor school, and two additional day school-houses, which will be built as soon as possible. Teachers have been appointed to conduct said day-schools, who will collect, clothe, and train their scholars while the buildings are in progress.

Depredation upon the timber of the Indian reservations by white men has been very extensive. It is difficult to recover damages for such trespass through the courts of law, and as litigation brought but little result except the ill-will of the offender, I asked consent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to endeavor to settle with such persons who had trespassed on the Pawnee timber without resort to the courts. Such consent was given, with the instruction that those who did not pay for the timber taken were to be proceeded against in the usual manner, and where settlements were made it must be with the understanding that the parties promise to cease from such depredations in the future. Upon these conditions I settled with 142 white men, who acknowledged they had taken from said reservation 443 loads of wood, and they paid for the same. The names of two others who had taken wood, but would not pay for it, were given to the United States Marshal for arrest.

The Government survey of 50,000 acres of land to be sold from the Pawnee reserve was nearly made when Winter compelled the surveyors to leave the work unfinished. It is the conclusion of Gen. Ord, commanding this military department, that in future one or two white men should accompany all Indians leaving their reservations on buffalo hunts. I fully concur with him in such judgment, and believe the department will provide for the payment of such persons, but it is almost impossible to procure white men willing to take the charge, who are suitable to intrust the Indians with. Settlements are extending so rapidly that trouble is almost unavoidable if they go alone; and the Pawnees and Otoes are not yet prepared to dispense with buffalo hunts without a substitute in beef rations. This I hope Congress may grant in a future appropriation bill. If a weekly beef ration could be substituted temporarily for the buffalo hunt in the tribes now semi-annually leaving their reservations for that purpose, there would be full opportunity with the proceeds from the land about being sold to concentrate their energies upon the agricultural developments of their resources.

The Sioux raids, which have so much retarded the progress of the Pawnees, must soon be stopped by the white settlements now rapidly closing around their reservation.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

I have recently held councils with this tribe, and fully explained to them the provisions of the Supplementary bill for the sale of their entire reservation, as then supposed to have passed Congress. They held several private councils among themselves, but had come to no conclusion upon the provisions contained in the bill up to the time when I left the agency, and, as far as I have heard, have made no decision thereon. I have since then been officially informed that said bill did not pass Congress. The Otoes are restless, but every opportunity will be given them to either improve their condition where they are, or, if they decide to remove, to protect their interests and enable them to procure a suitable home in the Indian Territory.

GREAT NEMAHA.

Agent Lightfoot is now constructing an addition to the Industrial Home building. An appropriation of $1,040 for that purpose having been made, and the money forwarded to him.

The Iowas are still progressing satisfactorily.

The Sac and Fox Reservation has been surveyed, but as the original bill for its sale did not include that portion lying in the State of Kansas, provision was made for its sale in the supplementary bill spoken of above providing for the sale of the Otoe Reserve. As the bill, however, did not pass, the reservation cannot be sold until after another session of Congress.

Agent Lightfoot and the Sac and Fox chiefs are probably now in the Indian Territory, selecting a new home for the tribe.

There has been a very successful day-school, and First-day school at the Otoe Agency. They are not now in session, on account of a change of agent and teacher, but will be again opened as soon as possible.

Such is an outline of the condition and progress of the seven Indian tribes of this superintendency during the last six months. Their advance toward civilization has been gradual, and it must necessarily be so; but I believe there has been an improvement in their condition, and that the same policy and treatment that has lately been pursued, patiently and perseveringly continued, will ultimately accomplish all that their most earnest friends desire. Your friend,

(Signed.) BARCLAY WHITE.

OMAHA, Neb., Fourth month, 26th, 1873.

A MISSING VESSEL.

The Steam-ship George Cromwell Overdue at New-Orleans.

The steam-ship George Cromwell, of the Cromwell line of New-Orleans steamers, left this port on Saturday, May 17, for New-Orleans, where, in the ordinary course, she should have been on Sunday or Monday last. As no information of the vessel had been received at New-Orleans on Wednesday, some uneasiness was felt about her safety, and although very little alarm was experienced, telegraphic dispatches of inquiry were sent to New-York. A later dispatch from New-Orleans, dated Thursday night, also announced that the vessel had not been heard from up to that hour. As there had been no severe weather along the coast, but little fear was entertained of a disaster from wreck, and as the precautions against fire on that vessel were registered at Lloyd's as being good, no anticipations of a calamity of that character was thought of at the Merchants' Exchange in this City. The general belief there was that she had met with a slight derangement of her machinery, which would cause her to be delayed for a few days. This view of the case was further confirmed by the fact that another vessel which left New-York on the same day for New-Orleans, arrived there on Sunday, and reported no experience of bad weather during the passage.

A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday at the office of H. B. Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West-street, and was met by the owners of the vessel, who in answer to inquiries said they had no doubt at all in relation to the safety of the steamer, as they had every confidence both in the vessel and her commander. They supposed that some portion of her machinery had accidentally been damaged, and of necessity she had been compelled to go under sail. Capt. Clapp, they said, had been for many years in the company's service, and was known to be a good seaman. The company had every confidence in him, otherwise he would not occupy the position of commander of any of the steamers on the line. He was thoroughly conversant with his duties, and had been a long time engaged in passages to and from New-Orleans. They expected soon to have tidings of the vessel. If any disaster had happened to her, some information would certainly have been received through one or more of the many vessels that usually pass her on the way down to New-Orleans, and nothing had been heard, directly or indirectly, from that source.

The missing vessel is an American propeller, and rated as A1. She was built under inspection in this port in 1862, and has since been repaired, during the years 1867, 1870, and 1872. When last repaired, in September, 1872, she was thoroughly surveyed in this port. Her precautions against fire are registered as being very good. She is constructed of oak and chestnut, with copper and iron fastenings, the iron strapped on frames. Her length is 187 feet 8 inches, with 30 feet breadth of beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. She is 978 tons burden, has two decks, with a third light deck, and draws from 14 to 15 feet of water. She has two boilers and a direct-acting engine, 30 by 36, and is brigantine rigged. She is owned in this port by H. B. Cromwell & Co., No. 86 West-street, and when she left, on May 17, was under the command of Capt. S. L. Clapp, who has been a long time in the service of the company.

The following is a list of the passengers on board the steamer, as furnished at the company's office: Mr. Fullerton, Mrs. J. W. Dockendorff, Mrs. S. Dale, Joseph Gilleck, Robert Willis, José Fodeuas, and Hannah Scott.

Train Discharged.

Judge Fancher having concluded to hold court yesterday, soon after taking his seat on the bench Messrs. Bell and Howe appeared before him in relation to the case of George Francis Train.

Mr. Bell read the verdict of the Sheriff's jury to the effect that Train was sane, and that it was safe and proper to discharge him from confinement.

Mr. Howe then read an order such as it was proposed to have made in the case, and which recited all the previous proceedings.

Train was then sent for, and in about half an hour made his appearance in court, in company with the Sheriff.

Mr. Bell, addressing the Court, said: I now move, your Honor, for the formal discharge of Mr. Train.

Judge Fancher—I presume you move on the proceedings in which the verdict was rendered yesterday.

Both counsel replied in the affirmative.

Judge Fancher—Your motion is granted. He can go.

Train then, approaching Judge Fancher and Sheriff Brennan, shook hands with both, thanked them for their courtesy toward him, and saying he intended to go to Europe took his leave.

Outside of the court-room he was interviewed by a number of admirers, male and female, to whom he at once began to unfold his future purposes. Three fields of enterprise, he said, were open to him. He could either devote himself to the development of his Western property, stump the country in the interest of his dictatorship, or go to Europe.

At this point, an invitation from his counsel, Mr. Bell, to accompany him, brought the revelations of the coming "dictator" to a sudden stop. Before leaving, however, he shook hands warmly with several present who had sympathized with him during his imprisonment.

Boys' Mass-Meeting.

A small mass-meeting of working boys, desirous of obtaining a space on which to play base ball, took place in the City Hall Park yesterday. It was quite of an informal character, there being no chairman. It was finally proposed that a deputation should be sent to wait on the Mayor, and thereupon the whole body crowded up to the windows of the apartment occupied by the Permit Bureau, where they appeared to suppose his Honor would be found. After reconnoitering for some time they came to the conclusion that nothing could be obtained by flattening their noses against the glass, and they therefore held another consultation, ending in a fight between two very small boys, which was put an end to by the sudden appearance of a policeman, and amid cries of "Cheese it," the mass-meeting dispersed, without having accomplished anything.

Row at a Strawberry Festival.

On Thursday evening a strawberry festival was given by the members of the colored church at the corner of Schenectady-av. and Dean-st., Brooklyn. The church was crowded and the affair passed off pleasantly until 10 o'clock, when two of the women engaged in a fight, which quickly involved the entire party. The din of the combat brought Sergt. O'Brien and an officer to the church, and the leading spirits of the row were marched off to the station-house. Justice Semmler bailed them for further examination.

The Vanderbilt Refitted as a Sailing Vessel.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 23.

The altering of the fine steamer, the Vanderbilt, which has had her day in the mercantile traffic and naval service, into a sailing ship, is progressing at Hunter's Point. The spars, which are of extra fine timber, from Puget Sound, are being made at the intersection of Fifth and Berry streets, Mission Bay, and are worthy the inspection of those interested in our mercantile marine. The fore and main masts are each 44 inches in diameter at the deck, and respectively 95 and 99 feet in length; the mizzenmast, 38 inches in diameter, and as long as the foremast; the maintopmast, 58 feet long, 26 inches in the cap; maintopgallantmast, 76 feet long, 25 inches in the cap; main yards 100 feet long, and 25 inches in the slings. The fore and main will carry double topsail yards, topgallant, royal, and skysail yards. The spars of the Vanderbilt will be by far the largest ever given to any ship fitted out on the Pacific coast.

THE PRESS ON HAVEMEYER.

More Disparaging Comments on Charlick and Matsell.

From the Oswego Times.

It cannot be denied that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken high grounds and still holds the van in the attacking columns against all kinds of fraud and villainy. The Big Thief Tweed has been shorn of all his power and already made to disgorge much of his ill-gotten gains, and is to-day in the hands of the law and likely soon to be crushed in its iron grasp. Much of this reform is undoubtedly due to the fearless energy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. This same paper is now in the midst of a stern struggle which has sprung up where we would least of all expected it. Mr. Havemeyer was elected Mayor of New-York City by a combination of all the honest elements of that much abused City, and it was supposed that he would nominate none but the purest men to fill important official positions. His latest nomination has fallen upon the orderly and honesty-loving portion of the citizens like thunder from a clear sky. He has nominated George W. Matsell Superintendent of Police. This Matsell, while he held a similar position before, was the tool of Fernando Wood and his brother Ben, and, according to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is one of the most infamous of men. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken up the history of this man Matsell, and such an array of damaging facts cannot elsewhere be found. Let Matsell retire to obscurity, and let Havemeyer thus save himself from infamy and disgrace.

From the New-York Nation.

Now comes Mayor Havemeyer, and appoints to sit beside "Hank" Mr. Oliver Charlick, an unscrupulous railroad operator, and along with him Mr. Hugh Gardner, one of the four publicists aforesaid, and Gardner's first act after the board organized was to move the appointment as Police Superintendent of an old man of sixty-seven, named Matsell. Now who is Matsell? He was Superintendent or "Captain" of police for many years prior to 1857, when the police was a band of unorganized and wholly undisciplined nondescripts, half politicians and half bailiffs. He served in this capacity under Fernando Wood, and supported that worthy in his armed resistance to the Metropolitan Police act in 1857. After the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the act, he retired into private life; and how does the reader suppose he has passed his declining years ever since? Why, in editing and publishing a filthy paper, illustrated with indecent wood-cuts, called the *Police Gazette*. He is now dug out of the mire in which he has passed sixteen years of dishonored old age, to take the command of our police, under a reform charter and by a reform Mayor. * * * But we think the Committee of Seventy are certainly bound to declare to their constituency whether they think this is reform, and, if not, what they do think it.

From the Burlington Free Press & Times.

Now that Mayor Havemeyer has appointed George W. Matsell Superintendent of Police in New-York, it is probable that the crusade against the publishers and venders of obscene publications in that City will abate. The late editor and proprietor of the *Police Gazette* cannot be very hard on his brethren.

From the Detroit Post.

Mayors seem to be chronic uncertainties. What they will do, how they will turn out, or, rather whom they will put in, it is as difficult to guess as it is to predict who will be President of a South American republic to-morrow, or how George Francis Train will behave himself when he next appears in public. The New-York reformers thought they had elected a genuine reformer in Mayor Havemeyer. No sooner does he get the new charter passed to suit him, than he turns it into a charter for abusing his trusts and the confidence of all who supported and helped elect him. He has appointed Oliver Charlick, who has the reputation of being the meanest public man in that vicinity, as Police Commissioner. For Chief of Police he has appointed George W. Matsell, who led the Fernando Wood faction of the police when the Metropolitan Police were established, and who has been publishing a flash newspaper since. This is very hard on the better class of New-Yorkers, who seem to take two steps in advance only to fall back three.

From the Nashua (N. H.) Daily Telegraph.

Mayor Havemeyer, from whom much was expected, is disappointing his principal supporters. He has just nominated as head of the Police Commission one Charlick, whose education was obtained in the liquor traffic, and who at best is only an improved edition of Tweed. Another appointment no less astounding to the reformers is the restoration of Matsell to the office of Superintendent of Police. This is the man who was the principal tool of Fernando Wood, and who was removed from office because of the part he played in that worthy's armed resistance to the laws of the State. Since then he has been the publisher of a disreputable newspaper. While the reformers realize that they have been treacherously defrauded of the best fruits of their hard-fought victory, they take courage from the fact that the infamous Tweed Ring is thoroughly smashed, and that the financial and political condition of the City is immensely improved. It is plain, however, that any permanent improvement in New-York City can alone be secured by that eternal vigilance which is the price of an honest administration of public affairs.

Correspondence of the Syracuse Journal.

The few people of this vicinity who give any thought at all to public affairs have scarcely yet recovered from the astonishment and dismay which overcame them upon the announcement of Mayor Havemeyer's extraordinary appointments. Most of our citizens, as is well known, take things as they come, believing that it is easier and cheaper to make the best of unpleasant matters than to make a fuss about them. Tweed and the rest of the famous Ring relied with entire confidence in this popular indifference to public affairs to shield themselves from the just consequences of their misdeeds; and but for the active warfare waged against them for weeks and months by THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Harper's Weekly*, they might have been flourishing to this day. The public cares very little for public affairs, and is slow to move in defense of its own interests. Mayor Havemeyer knew perfectly well that in making Oliver Charlick a Police Commissioner, he was running counter to the best judgment of our citizens, and the same thing is true of his active interference to secure the election of George W. Matsell to the responsible position of Superintendent of Police; but, in his honest obstinacy, he said to himself, "What are they going to do about it?" He knew that nothing would be done. The newspapers would condemn him severely in leading articles and abuse the men he had appointed or recommended; good citizens, meeting in the ferry-boats or in the cars, would shake their heads and mildly disapprove. But the Committee of Seventy would suck their thumbs in silence, no public indignation meeting would be called, the Aldermen would confirm his appointments and all would be serene. The Mayor knew all this before sending in his list of names, and so snapped his fingers in the face of public opinion, just as Tweed and his associates did in the good old days of the Ring.

Important Concession to Baron Reuter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 14 says:

"The particulars will shortly be made public of a concession which has been granted by the Shah to Baron Reuter for purposes of so comprehensive a character as to astonish the European mind. His Majesty grants to Baron Reuter, and to any company which he may establish for the purposes of the concession, the exclusive right to construct railways, tramways, and other public works throughout his dominions, together with the exclusive right of working the mines and utilizing the forests of the country. By the second article of the concession, Baron Reuter's company obtains the exclusive right of making, and of working for seventy years, railways throughout the country. The lands necessary for the purpose will be given by the State, so far as may be possible, and in case lands which are private property should be required, the Persian Government undertakes to use its influence to prevent exorbitant prices being charged, and will, if necessary, compel the owners to consent to a forced sale. All materials will be free from import duties, and all persons engaged in the works will be exempt from taxation. The company are to pay to the Government twenty per cent. on the net profits of the working of the line. Further articles give the company the exclusive right of working coal, iron, and copper and lead mines, paying a royalty to the Government of fifteen per cent. on the profits. Gold and silver mines, and mines containing precious stones are reserved by the Government. The lands necessary for the working of mines and the utilization of forests will be granted free, if they belong to the State, in the same way as those required for the making of railways and tramways. The right of making canals, reservoirs, artesian wells, and all other works connected with water communication and water supply, is also guaranteed to the company under similar conditions. The company are authorized to contract a loan of £6,000,000 sterling in the first instance, on which the Persian Government guarantees five per cent. per annum, with an additional two per cent. for the amortissement of the capital, and such subsequent loans as they may require for the completion of the works, with like guarantees. By article 19 of the concession the company is to farm the customs for twenty-five years from March, 1874. Subsequent articles provide that the company are to have preference of all other persons in case of the establishment of a State bank, or gas-works, telegraphs, posts, mills, manufactures, &c."

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, May 30, 1873.

The following proceedings were had after the midnight recess, as published in yesterday's TIMES:

The Senate reassembled at 1 o'clock.

A communication was received from the Assembly, saying they had concurred in all the amendments to the Supply bill, except that relating to the Elmira Reformatory.

A committee was appointed on the part of the Senate to meet a like committee from the House on the item in dispute.

Senator James Wood, from the Conference Committee on the Black River Canal, in dispute, reported they could not agree.

A communication was received from the Assembly, saying they insisted on their amendments to the supplemental New-York charter. A Conference Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate.

A communication was received from the Assembly, saying they recalled the bill for the completion of City and County buildings in New-York.

The Assembly sent in the bill relative to insurance companies, with amendments, which were concurred in.

The Conference Committee of both Houses agreed to recede from the Black River Canal item.

The items in dispute between both Houses on local improvements in New-York City were agreed to by the Conference Committee and reported to the Senate.

The Senate refused to agree to the report.

The vote on the amendments were reconsidered and again lost.

The Senate and Assembly Committees on the Elmira Reformatory item in the Supply bill reported they could not agree.

The Assembly returned the New-York City Deficiency bill, with a report that they insisted on their amendments, and requested another Conference Committee, which was appointed.

The committees of both Houses agreed on the Supply bill.

The bill to improve Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, was passed.

The Senate then (4 A. M.) adjourned sine die.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Crary moved to lay aside the third reading of the bills in order to receive the report of the Railroad Committee on the bill recommended by the Erie Investigating Committee, and that the same be ordered to a third reading. The motion was lost by 40 to 63.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Atlantic Guarantee Trust Company.

To enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run ferry-boats.

To regulate the Bureau of Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Relative to the Wallabout Improvement in the City of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York State Retreat for the Blind.

To incorporate the Forest Lake Villa Park Association.

To authorize the town of Friendship to issue bonds for the benefit of the Friendship Academy.

In relation to the powers and duties of the Department of Public Parks in New-York.

Mr. Deering moved to recommit, with instructions to amend so as to prohibit the department from constructing streets or roads, but that the same shall be done by the Department of Public Works. He said this was necessary, as this work was not provided for in the charter nor anywhere else. Lost. And the bill was passed.

Amending the New-York charter with regard to several conflicting and incongruous provisions contained therein.

Making regulations relative to the erection of a Court-house in the Third Judicial District of New-York.

To provide for the completion of the county buildings in the City and County of New-York. It terminates the term of office of the present Commissioners and ratifies the appointment made by the Mayor and Common Council, and fixes their salaries at $2,000 each.

Regulating and defining the powers and duties of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of the Port of New-York.

On motion of Mr. Husted the bill was recommitted for amendment.

The Supply bill, as amended in the Senate, was received.

Mr. Norton moved the previous question on concurring with the amendments. Lost—41 to 62.

Mr. Dexter moved to non-concur in the amendment striking out the appropriation to the Elmira Reformatory.

Mr. Alberger moved to also non-concur in the amendment that counties shall pay to the Controller their taxes, one-half in April and one-half in May.

After discussion, Mr. Alberger's motion was lost.

Mr. Dexter's motion was carried by 60 to 38.

The question was then taken on concurring with the remainder of the amendments, and they were agreed to by 92 to 13.

A new conference committee was appointed on the Elmira Reformatory item.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act for the incorporation of life insurance companies.

Providing regulations for raising taxes in New-York County.

To incorporate the Maritime Association of New-York.

Defining the powers and duties of the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of the port of New-York.

Authorizing life insurance, or trust companies, or savings banks to invest in Westchester County bonds for water-works at Peekskill.

To incorporate the New-York College of Anæsthesia.

To authorize the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company to increase its number of directors.

The Conference Committee on the Constitutional Amendments reported that the Senate would not agree to striking out the Black River Canal as one of the canals which may be sold.

Mr. Batcheller moved that the House recede. He said he made this motion with regret, but it would be impossible to secure a concurrence from the Senate. He could, he said, show that this canal should not be made subject to sale, but the time for argument had passed. We must recede from this proposition, or perhaps lose the entire seventh article on the subject of the canals.

Mr. Sylvester urged the House not to recede.

After further discussion Mr. Batcheller's motion to recede was carried by 74 to 28.

To authorize the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Company to extend their road.

Fixing the time when the offices of the Sheriff and County Clerk of Kings County shall be kept open.

To extend the term of office of the Brooklyn Park Commissioners.

To provide for the consolidation of Brooklyn and the county towns of Kings County into one municipal government.

Mr. Jacobs offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. A. B. Cornell, Speaker of the House, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body. Mr. Jacobs, in a brief address, sustained the sentiments contained in the resolution.

Mr. Hill rose, and commenced by saying he could not assent to the resolution, when hisses were heard all over the house. Mr. Hill then said, as he saw the House did not want to hear him, he would cease.

Mr. Beebe rose, saying he had intended not to say anything on this occasion, contenting himself with casting his affirmative vote on the resolution most heartily. He then spoke at some length, and declared that Alonzo B. Cornell had discharged his duties as Speaker impartially, honestly, and faithfully.

Messrs. Carpenter, Blumenthal, Pierson, and Husted also spoke indorsing the resolution, when it was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Roche offered a resolution thanking Hon. John O'Donnell for the faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties of Clerk of the House. The resolution was sustained by Messrs. Roche, Burns, Jacobs and Batcheller, when the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Beebe offered a similar resolution with regard to all the other officers of the House, and sustained it in a few remarks, when it was adopted unanimously.

The Speaker, who had left the chair previous to these proceedings, here resumed his position amid long, continued applause.

The Conference Committee on so much of the Supply bill as relates to the Elmira Reformatory, reported that they were unable to agree.

Mr. Prince moved that the House insist on the provision remaining in the bill, and that another conference committee be appointed. He believed that the Senate would recede.

Mr. Fort hoped the motion would not prevail. He did not believe the Senate would recede.

Mr. Dexter said that believing the House wished to adjourn to-night he would move that the House recede.

Mr. Prince, in deference to the gentleman from Chemung, though he believed this House would stay here a month rather than see an injustice done him, withdrew his motion to insist, and Mr. Dexter's motion to recede was carried.

BILLS PASSED.

Designating who shall be the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.

Amending the State Registry law.

Providing for the drainage of low lots in the City of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

To amend the charter of the United States Mortgage Company.

To amend the act defining the powers and duties of harbor-masters of the Port of New-York.

Amending the act incorporating town insurance companies.

To provide for the better administration of the financial concerns of Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. Roche, the enacting clause was stricken out.

This was the last bill on the Clerk's desk.

The resolution for final adjournment was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Jacobs it was amended so as to fix the time at 4 o'clock A. M.

The usual committees to inform the Governor and Senate the House was ready to adjourn were appointed, and the House took a recess for twenty minutes.

On reassembling at 4 A. M., the Speaker addressed the House briefly, and the Assembly then adjourned sine die.

The Hebrew Children's Holiday.

From the Jewish Messenger, May 30.

We are glad to learn that our plan for Summer excursions for Hebrew children meets with approval, and that it is likely several gentlemen of benevolence and public spirit will take charge of the arrangement, providing first for a holiday to be enjoyed by the children of the Orphan Asylum and Free Schools, and then for others. We shall be happy to receive at once subscriptions for the "Children's Fund," and shall duly acknowledge the same.

It was a happy thought of the NEW-YORK TIMES last year, and hundreds of children blessed the generous donors for the gleam of sunshine that brightened existence otherwise so sad and gloomy. The children whom we ask our readers to help to a genuine holiday are not indeed waifs of the streets—yet the most of them live in unhealthy and crowded dwellings, and very many have no protectors save the benevolent of their people. Before taking our accustomed Summer vacation, let us think a little of the children and contribute to their comfort and happiness.

Tragic Death of a Burglar.

WINDSOR, Ontario, May 30.—While a family were out, watching a circus procession this afternoon three burglars entered the house. Being discovered, one of them jumped out through a window, cutting an artery of his leg. He ran about a block and then fell, and died in five minutes from the loss of blood. The other two escaped through a back door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New Variorum "Macbeth."

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by HENRY HOWARD FURNESS. Vol. II. Macbeth. 8vo. pp. 491. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Two years ago Mr. Furness gave us the agreeable task of examining and criticising the first volume of his new Variorum edition of Shakespeare's works. That volume contained "Romeo and Juliet," than which no other play of Shakespeare's could be in greater contrast to the one, "Macbeth," which he has chosen for the second of the series. We do not refer to the difference between the motives, the personages, and the styles of the two tragedies, although that is striking. The former a tragedy of pure and youthful love, the latter one of unmixed ambition and of blood, in which the principal personages are of mature years; the former tender, sweet, fanciful, and impassioned, the latter terrible, severe, impetuous, and untempered by any gentle emotion; the one graceful and finished almost to over-elaboration, strongly tinged with humor, and falling often into the weakness of conceit, and the other rugged, abrupt, unfinished, and direct. The contrast to which we at first referred is that which concerns the condition of the text, with which an editor is chiefly concerned, and which by mere chance coincidence is equally great with that which obtains between the two plays in their styles and motives. "Romeo and Juliet" has come down to us in four quarto editions printed during Shakespeare's life, the differences between the first two of which are as great as they could be in two books professing to represent the same composition—so great that some critics have thought that the later text gives the play as it was rewritten and augmented by Shakespeare; that others, including the editors of the Cambridge edition, Clark and Aldis Wright, regard the earlier as having been printed from surreptitiously obtained and imperfect copy; while Mr. Grant White has elaborately argued that the play, as it appears in the quarto of 1597, was the work of two dramatists, of whom Shakespeare was one, and that the later text, that of 1599, represents the whole, rewritten entirely by Shakespeare himself. For "Macbeth," on the contrary, there is but one source of the text, the first folio, of 1623. Only those who have studied the subject carefully can have any notion how much the latter does for the simplification of editorial labor. And yet the editing of "Macbeth" is severe intellectual work, as severe as that of a judge in weighing, marshaling, summing up the facts and the law in a great and long-protracted case. This difficulty is due to the elliptical, daring and unfinished style in which it is written, to which we have made previous reference.

In noticing Mr. Furness' edition, we shall assume that those of our readers who are interested in the subject remember enough of our previous remarks upon Variorum Shakespeares, and particularly upon Mr. Furness' plan of his new Variorum, to follow our examination of his "Macbeth," without other than incidental reference to the end to be attained and to his method and measure of success in its attainment.

No change has been made in Mr. Furness' original plan, but in one respect. Reflection upon his experience in the preparation of the previous volume has led him to disregard one important limitation which he at first imposed upon himself—that of making the great Variorum of 1821 in twenty-one volumes, known as *the* Variorum, the starting point of his labors. He now ranges through the whole field of Shakespearean literature, and goes to the editors and commentators of the last century for notes and comments, which do not appear upon the pages of the Variorum of 1821. His labor is thus largely increased, but with the addition of corresponding value to his edition. Of all the commentators he excludes but two from consideration—Zachary Jackson and Andrew Becket. This is as it should be. Editors of Shakespeare, no less than barbers, must draw a line somewhere; and it is well to draw it at Jacksons and Beckets. Shakespeare has been made the subject of the dullest and most incompetent, as well as the most interesting and acute writing in critical literature; and at the foot of the class, crowned with the foolscap of their own manuscript, stand those two commentators, the former of whom was brought into temporary notice by the late estimable Mr. Charles Knight's adoption of his conjectural reading—*unawares*—in the famous "runaways eyes" passage in "Romeo and Juliet."

In the formation of his text, Mr. Furness is conservative. That tendency is a healthy one always in an editor; although in a commentator gifted with acuteness and the imaginative-constructive faculty, daring is suggestive and productive, and therefore useful. But it is worthy of remark that commentators of original views and independent thought, when they become editors, always lean toward conservatism, and hesitate to introduce into the text readings, which before they strongly advocated. According to our observation, Mr. Furness' text reproduces that of the first folio more nearly than that of any modern editor, Knight's and the Cambridge edition perhaps excepted. His collation of the readings of the various editors and commentators is complete, and of course the best we have, because, being thorough, it is the last. He acknowledges the service rendered to him by the "check list" of the admirable Cambridge edition in this respect; but he shows continual evidence that his acquaintance with the various readings is not made at second-hand, and to the readings found in that edition he makes some valuable additions, among them those of Davenant's version of the tragedy, and those of the excellent little Clarendon edition prepared for the use of English students. His setting forth of these readings is generally very clear, although necessarily very compact, and puts before the reader at a glance the various forms in which the text has been given. But in some cases the arrangement seems a little confused. For example, as to the well-known passage, "If it were done, &c.," we find the readings given thus:

1. 2. *well It....quickly:* if] Rowe ii. *well, It....quickly:* if Ff. *well. It quickly. If.* Anon apud Johns. conj. *well. It....quickly if* G. Blink (N. and Qu. 25 May, 1850.) White.

The compression here is so very great that it is difficult of comprehension, even by the practiced student. So as to the following lines in *Lady Macbeth's* speech, Act II. Scene 2:

> What hath quenched them hath given me fire—
> Hark! Peace!
> It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman
> Which gives the stern'st good-night. He is about it:
> The doors are open, and the surfeited grooms
> Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugged their possets.

we find the following statement of the readings:

2. 6. *What....possets*]. Rowe. Lines end *fire....shriek'd....night....open....charge....possets.* Ff. *fire:....shriek'd....night....open:....snores....possets.* Kub., Sing ii, Sta.

This is confusing. But perhaps it could not have been made clearer without giving more space than was to be given; and we must say that such instances are so rare that we have found but three others—pp. 98, 101, and 140. It is also to be remarked in these cases, as in all others, the selection of accompanying foot-notes explains the nature of the difficulty, and helps to an understanding of the means taken to resolve it.

The selection of the annotation is marked by a judicious fullness in the choice and in the marshaling of the matter chosen. An instance of this, striking and interesting in itself, and characteristic of Mr. Furness' work, is the mass of comment presented upon the appearance of the ghost of *Banquo* in the fourth scene of the third act. There has been much variety of intelligent opinion upon this incident. Notwithstanding the stage direction of the folio, which calls for the appearance of "*Banquo's* ghost," it has been urged, on the one hand, that no ghost should be visible to the eyes of the spectators, and, on the other, that the ghost which all, of course, admit is seen by *Macbeth* is the ghost of *Duncan* in the first instance, and in the second only that of *Banquo*. Mr. Furness here presents extracts from the works of fourteen commentators and editors which have never before been brought together, some of which, indeed, have never appeared before in any edition of this tragedy. Among these is a very interesting passage from Bucknill's "Mad-Folk of Shakespeare." On the whole, the opinion best supported seems clearly to be that in both cases the ghost is *Banquo's*, and that it was made visible to the audience in Shakespeare's time, as it has been since; but that if the play were put upon the stage in conformity to the idea of Shakespeare's conception, no ghost would be seen by the audience, as none is seen by *Macbeth's* guests; the incident being (unlike that of the first appearance of *Hamlet's* father,) a mere spectral or optical illusion peculiar to the guilty usurper, and the result of the excited state of his imagination. Hudson advocates this view with his usual ability and idealistic tendency. If the tragedy could only be played in this way by a great actor, the effect would be of a much higher kind than that gross one produced by the "raw-head bloody bones" and trap-door contrivance which drags down the sublime conception of the poet to the merest realism. In like manner the third act of "Hamlet" should be played with no ghost visible to the audience, as none is seen by the *Queen*; only a voice should be heard whetting the weak-willed Prince's almost blunted purpose.

Upon a merely textual point we notice one discussion of remarkable interest. It is upon the passage, (as it appears in the folio:)

> This push
> Will cheere me ever or dis-eat me now.

This Mr. Furness reads:

> Will *cheer* me ever or *dis-ease* me now.

But the reading,

> Will *chair* me ever or *dis-seat* me now.

has, we think, the weight as well as the superior number of editorial authorities on its side; or had that weight, indeed, until Mr. Ellis, the author of a recently-published work on the historical pronunciation of the English language, took the ground that the pronunciation of *chair* as *cheer*, although archaic to us, is not old enough to affect the reading of this passage, as it did not come even into vulgar vogue until about the middle of the last century. If Mr. Ellis is correct in this decision, which we are not quite prepared to admit, we should probably read "will *cheer* me ever," and either "*dis-seat* me now" or "*defeat* me now." The reading adopted by Mr. Furness "cheer me ever or *dis-ease* me," seems to us the weakest of all that have been proposed, the antithesis of *cheer* and *dis-ease* being almost childishly literal. It is very rarely, however, that we have thus to dissent from Mr. Furness' critical decisions.

Sometimes, however, (although we have noticed very few instances,) the editor gives us weak and superfluous notes. Of these an example is Keightley's note upon the passage in the sleep-walking scene: "I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown upon her," &c. Upon this Keightley says that *night-gown* "was the name of the night-dress of both men and women," adding that the night-gown was used only by persons of some rank and consideration. But previously, in Act II., the editor had given, upon *Lady Macbeth's* entreaty to her husband, "Get on your night-gown," a note by Mr. Grant White to the effect that, in *Macbeth's* time, and much later, it was the custom of both sexes to sleep without any other covering than that of the bed, when a bed was occupied, and that the night-gowns mentioned in this play, in "Hamlet," and in "Julius Cæsar," were not garments worn in bed. Now if Mr. Grant White's note is correct, the point being one of historical fact, Mr. Keightley's is superfluous, and vice versa. But Mr. White is correct beyond a question; and he might have brought his "much later" down to very modern times—in fact, to within a hundred and fifty years. It is told in some one of the *Mémoires pour servir*, that the Countess Du Barry, the mistress of Louis XV., being waited upon at her lever by a cardinal and a legate of the Pope, rose from her bed and ran laughing across the room to get her night-gown, (which we now call in French *robe de chambre*,) revealing all her beauties to the reluctant eyes of the astonished churchmen. The text, too, of this passage makes it plain that Mr. Keightley is entirely wrong; for *Lady Macbeth*, like Du Barry, was seen to "rise from her bed," and *then* "throw her night-gown upon her;" which makes it impossible that the night-gown could have been a night-dress.

There are also a few weak notes like the following, by Canon Wordsworth, upon Scene 3 of Act II., in which the drunken porter appears:

> As I do not doubt the passage was written with earnestness, and with wonderful knowledge of human nature, especially as put in the mouth of a drunken man, so I believe it may be read with edification.

As this appeared in a clergyman's book on "Shakespeare's knowledge and use of the Bible," it may be accepted as an evidence of liberality on his part. But it is of no value in the elucidation or the illustration of the text; nor does it in any way heighten our appreciation or quicken our apprehension of it, and therefore it has no proper place in an edition of the play. It is a characteristic example of the sort of comment that might just as well be not written as written, and which should be passed over without notice. It comes too from a weak, "goody" book. Whatever Shakespeare's knowledge of the Bible, his use of that knowledge was rare, and his references to the sacred writings are of such a kind as require no comment to make them clear or to enhance the enjoyment of them by the meanest capacity. Assurance from Canon Wordsworth that we may read a passage in Shakespeare "with edification" is only feeble, well-meaning impertinence; and his book is one of the most insignificant of those which have been written by men who act upon the advice of *Lear's* wise fool, that "when a great wheel goes up-hill let him draw thee after."

There is another element of the annotations in this volume which we cannot but regard, on the whole, as superfluity; but this is a question as to critical value, upon which the judgment of many highly-respectable Shakespearean authorities would sustain Mr. Furness against us. We refer to the selections from Abbot's *Shakespearean Grammar*. That book has passed to a third edition, and has been much commended in quarters from which commendation is desirable. It is not without a certain value—the value that attaches to all thorough collections and classifications of objects which have intrinsic or related interest. It is the work of a scholar, and the product of much patient research. But whether it will accomplish anything toward the illustration of Shakespeare's text, or much for the history of the English language, remains to be proved. Our own present opinion—not yet finally made up, however—is that its value will, in the end, be found to consist in its mere classification, which makes it a sort of etymological and syntactical concordance to Shakespeare's plays. We have yet to discover in it any evolution of a system of grammar peculiar to the Shakespearean period, or even any important, not to say conclusive, evidence that there was any such system, either acknowledged or instinctively and unconsciously recognized; and we cannot but regard many of the author's attempts to establish syntactical discriminations as unsatisfactory, if not altogether futile. For instance, upon the line

> Or have we eaten on the insane root,

Dr. Abbot remarks: "It would be hard to explain why we still say 'we live *on* bread,' but not 'have we eaten *on* the insane root;' or hard as to explain why we talk of a 'high' price or rate and Beaumont and Fletcher of a 'deeper rate.'" This is somewhat surprising criticism to come from a scholar and an intelligent student of poetic literature. There is no difficulty in explaining the difference in the epithets in question. It is merely a result of the metaphorical use of language, in which the choice of the metaphor is dependent upon taste or whim. Nor is the difference in the contrasted phrases at all dependent upon the periods to which they belong. Beaumont and Fletcher, and the writers of their time, are not at all peculiar in their use of *deeper*. At this very day we ourselves use both *high* and *deep* to express the same extremes of the same thing. The very same man will say nowadays, at one time, that a matter is "of the *highest* importance," and at another that it is "of the *deepest* importance." And as to living *on* bread and eating *on* a root, Dr. Abbot fails to see that *on* has not the same meaning in the two cases. In the first case *on* has the sense of the Latin *in*, and means upon; we live on bread, that is our lives rest on bread; but in the other it has its obsolescent but not altogether disused sense, of—we eat *of* the insane root; as a rural New-Englander or old Englander will say, "I didn't know what to make on't." Again, Mr. Abbot is at some pains to show in a long note (quoted on p. 137) that in such phrases as "the better," "the sooner the better," "the faster," Shakespeare uses *the* with what he calls "a certain force;" and that "the faster" implies the faster of the two. All which is very true; but the certain force is not peculiar to Shakespeare or to Shakespeare's time. It obtained before that time, and it prevails now as everybody knows. We cannot but think that Mr. Furness might well confine his quotations from Abbot hereafter within very narrow limits. The greater part—not all—of what Abbot has done, is to collect the more striking constructions and uses of words in Shakespeare, classify them, label them, and pigeon-hole them for easy reference.

We must also say that sometimes, although very rarely, Mr. Furness gives us too much on one not important point. For instance (p. 4) we have nine notes on "When the hurly-burly's done." Two or three would have furnished all the little that is of interest, not to say necessary; and the variance between the commentators on the point is not enough to warrant the reproduction of all that has been said upon it. So, on pages 10 and 11, we have fourteen notes on *quarrel* in the line.

> And fortune on his damned quarrel smiling.

The folio reads *quarry*. The reason for the change should be fully shown, which is done by Dr. Johnson's, Malone's, and Dyce's notes, and the pleas for the old reading need not have been more in number. An editor even of a Variorum edition is not bound to bestow all the tediousness of all the commentators upon his readers.

As we are finding the little fault that we can with Mr. Furness' thorough and almost unexceptionable work, we cannot but express our regret that he should have dignified with recognition Mr. Howard Staunton's suggestions of hitherto unsuspected corruptions in Shakespeare's text, which he has been publishing for some time past in the London *Athenæum*. These are among the feeblest efforts of a perverse ingenuity that the history of Shakespearean literature affords; and could more in that way be said of them? Badly conspicuous among them is his suggestion as to the grand passage in the second act of this play—a passage no less clear and simple than it is strong:

> Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
> Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
> The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
> Making the green one red.

That is, of course, (if so simple and manifest a hyperbole must be paraphrased,) turning the green of the whole ocean to red, not staining it only where I dipped my hands, but making what is now one green one red. It will hardly be believed by those who have not before met with Mr. Staunton's suggestion that he would have us read,

> The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
> Making the green *zone* red.

To any one who deserves to read Shakespeare, the mere setting forth of such a reading insures its instant rejection. The critic has infested this play and some others with suggestions of like character, which do much to deprive their author of any reputation he may have won by his previous work in this field. Mr. Furness' line of exclusion, which cut off Zachary Jackson and Becket, might well be drawn between Mr. Staunton's previous comments and those which he has lately published. His mind's eye seems to have suffered from some confusing disease as Turner's bodily eye did, making his later works almost a caricature of his earlier.

It is with no disposition to diminish our general commendation of the quality of Mr. Furness' work that we make these suggestions. On the contrary, we have been at these pains only because of the very high estimate that we have of this edition, and of its great value to the students, the critical reader, and even the future editors—if there must be future editors—of Shakespeare. It is a monument of scholarship, research, and sound judgment. But amid such a mass of material as that with which the editor surrounded himself, it would be strange if he were not tempted at times somewhat to overvalue some of the fruits of his study, particularly when the nature of his undertaking is such that a generous and catholic appreciation of the labors of his predecessors is desirable and becoming.

Not the least valuable part of the volume is the Appendix, with its wealth of gleanings from the criticisms of character and dramatic structure by all the more distinguished writers, professed and incidental, upon Shakespeare; not only English, but German and French. Some of these were translated specially for this work by the editor's father, Rev. Thomas Furness, a distinguished clergyman of a denomination—the Unitarian—which furnishes far more than its numerical proportion to the clerical body of accomplished scholars and critics. And this reminds us that it is to the editor's wife that the world is to owe the much-needed Concordance to Shakespeare's poems, an appetizing specimen of which has been already published, and to her, also, a few Shakespearean students owe a classified index to *Walker's Shakespearian Comments*, which has been privately printed. Indeed, this great Variorum seems to be the outcome of the unselfish devotion of a whole accomplished family to Shakespearean study. That nothing may be lacking, the lists of editions and of books consulted in the preparation of the volume have, in themselves, special bibliographical value. They are chronologically arranged, include the titles of the works of the German and French commentators, and are very useful for reference.

The next play that Mr. Furness brings out is to be "Hamlet," the editing of which, in this style, is indeed a fearful task. He takes with him the prayers and benedictions of all good Shakespereans; but no one who can appreciate the task that he has undertaken in the preparation of this Variorum can fail to think of the old adage: "Art is long and life is short." Paraphrasing a paragraph in Adams's well-known philippic, we may say, referring to the history of two editors of Shakespeare, and of the great variorum of 1821,—Johnson had his Boswell, Malone had his, and Mr. Furness would do well—to profit by their example. May he, however, not have the need.

Literary Notes.

Harper & Brothers have added *Bleak House* to their new and popular edition of Dickens' works. —*The Sportsman's Club in the Saddle*, by Harry Castlemon, (Porter & Coates Philadelphia,) is a juvenile story of the sort which Oliver Optic has made so popular. —Lee & Shepard have published another of Sophie May's delightful "Prudy" stories, entitled *Little Grandfather*. —The latest addition to Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong's pocket edition of the Waverley Novels is *Old Mortality*. —*Sunny Days Abroad* is rather the most commonplace and unnecessary record of foreign travel that has yet appeared. Thomas Whitaker, of this City, is responsible for its publication. —Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. publish a new series of four "Readers," entitled *The American Educational Readers*. —Dr. R. T. Trall has written and Samuel R. Wells has published *The Bath; Its History and Uses*. —*The Year*, by D. C. Colesworthy, (Lee & Shepard,) consists of twelve particularly dreary poems, named after the months. Whenever one is exasperated by a wretchedly cold January, or a windy March, he should read Mr. Colesworthy's verses, and console himself with the reflection that no weather could equal them in dreariness. —J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish *Why She Refused Him*, an autobiographical novel, by "Lorraine." "Why he proposed to her" would be a much more difficult conundrum. —Porter & Coates have issued *The American's Hand-book to Vienna*, compiled by C. W. de Bernardy, which will prove useful to visitors to the exhibition. —Of Putnam's *Elementary Series of Hand-books of Science and Art*, eight volumes have been so far published. These treat of *Astronomy, Physical Geography*, and the *Locomotive Steam Engine, Geometry, Machine Construction, Mineralogy, Acoustics*, and the *Marine Steam Engine*. The series is a very useful and well-executed one. —*The Old Countess*, one of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' remarkable works, is issued by the Petersons. —Harper & Brothers have published a new edition of Bulwer's *Strange Story*, in duodecimo. The same house has lately reprinted *Murphy's Master*, a sensational but very readable novel, by James Payn. —*Miriam Rosenbaum*, by Rev. Dr. Edersheim, is a story of Jewish life in Silesia. It is published by Henry Hoyt. —Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., of this City, have issued a new and revised edition of *Bascom's Rhetoric*. —The latest poet whom J. B. Lippincott & Co. have assumed the responsibility of introducing to the public is "Gay Naramore," whose *Queen Loo and other Poems* combine the medley of Mother Goose with the vigor and suggestiveness of *Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy*. Do Gay Naramore and J. B. Lippincott believe in a future state of rewards and punishments—especially the latter? —*Only a Pin*, translated from the French of J. T. De Saint Germain, by P. S., is called on its title-page, "An instructive moral story." As no one will succeed in reading it, it will be difficult to prove that it is neither instructive nor moral. Is the Catholic Publication Society aware that in publishing it they are creating a reaction in favor of uninstructive and immoral novels? —Rev. H. R. Haweis, whose *Music and Morals* was lately republished here, has had the same honor paid by Messrs. Holt & Williams to a volume of his sermons. They are not particularly noticeable in any respect. —The Carters have published a brief sketch of the *Life of the Rev. Thomas Guthrie*, chiefly from notes furnished by Dr. Guthrie himself, prior to his death. Dr. Carl Both has written a voluminous and valuable treatise upon *Consumption*. It is published by Alexander Moore, of Boston. —*The Atlantic to the Pacific* is a handbook of travel over the great continental railroad, prepared by John E. Lester, and published by Shepard & Gill, of Boston. —*A Life of Daniel O'Connell*, by Sister M. F. Cusick, has been republished by D & J. Sadlier, of this City, in a large octavo volume, gorgeously bound and printed, and reminding one, in the glitter and extravagance of its appearance, of the "Gallowglasses" of St. Patrick's procession. —*Purple and Fine Linen* is a novel by Edgar Fawcett, from the press of G. W. Carleton & Co. It is rubbish mixed plentifully with kisses, the latter being treated after the manner of Miss Rhoda Broughton. —*Winifred*, by Lucy Ellen Guernsey, is a fairly-written historical novel, dealing with the rather distant events of Monmouth's rebellion. It is published by Thomas Whittaker, of this City. —Rev. C. A. Walworth and William Henry Burr recently discussed, in a ponderous series of letters, the *Doctrine of Hell*. Mr. Walworth, being a Catholic priest, naturally stoutly defended hell, and the Catholic Publication Society has thought it worth while, in the interests of that locality, to republish the whole correspondence. —The late Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, wrote a very pleasant series of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, which have been republished by L. D. Robertson, of New-York. —*A Thanksgiving Story*, by Mrs. N. S. Emerson, is published by Carleton & Co., apparently in order to support a claim that Mrs. Emerson wrote William Carleton's "Betsy and I are Out." —The National Temperance Society publish a volume of *Temperance Sermons*, by seventeen clergymen of more or less eminence. —*The Vagabond Heroine*, by Mrs. Annie Edwards, is really the authoress' latest novel. It is proper to state this fact, since the publishers, Messrs. Sheldon & Co., recently republished one of Mrs. Edwards' earlier novels as a new book.

Seizure of Burglars' Tools.

Martin Gorman, a boot-black, thirteen years old, was arrested, yesterday morning, and in his possession were found a large "jimmy" and other burglars' tools. The lad stated that one Michael Shaw, known as a noted burglar, sent him to his house in Madison-street, with a message to his wife, to give him the "doctor" and the other things. Mrs. Shaw gave him the jimmy and the "other things," and he was taking them to Shaw when arrested. The lad was detained, and the police are looking for Mr. Shaw.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Case of Susan B. Anthony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The papers last week informed us that the cases of Susan B. Anthony and the other women voters of the Eighth Ward of Rochester came up for trial in the United States District Court on the afternoon of Thursday, May 21, and that despite "the strenuous opposition of counsel for the defendants, the Court ordered all the indictments to be tried at the same Circuit Court at Canandaigua."

This statement deserves a word of explanation and of comment. One year ago last November, at the election which so completely overthrew the power of the Tweed Ring in this City, Mrs. L. D. Mansfield, the principal of the Rockland Female Institute, of Nyack, and several of her teachers, voted the full reform ticket, were not molested in any way at the time, and were not prosecuted afterward as guilty of any crime.

Last Fall Miss Anthony, her sister, and several other women, voted the full State and National Republican tickets on the 5th of November. No action in their regard has up to this time been taken by the State or local authorities, although since then Miss Antony and several others of the original "offenders" have twice cast their ballots, once for State officers, and once at a municipal election. The United States authorities have, however, pursued these women with what may almost be styled virulence. Of course, every one is aware that the essence of crime is entirely absent in their case, as no fraud whatever was practiced. When a man is punished for voting illegally, it is because he has used some deception; he has either perjured himself with a false oath as to his residence, or is a repeater, or is guilty of some other violation of the law.

No such charge is brought against these women; they took no false oaths; they simply swore that they were citizens of the United States, and as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares that "all *persons* born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof," this was surely a correct statement; nor did they attempt to disguise their sex or to deceive the registers in any way. They merely claimed that existing laws give women the right to vote, and at worst this was an error of interpretation and not a crime. They have, however, been prosecuted by the United States authorities, as if they were guilty of a felony. Some weeks after the election Miss Anthony and the fourteen other women were arrested, threatened with imprisonment in the common jail unless they gave bail, and in all respects treated as criminals. That is, they were ostensibly so treated; in reality, nearly all the parties concerned in the prosecution showed themselves, to their credit be it said, heartily ashamed of their part in the proceedings.

Finding that much annoyance and trouble were likely to come to others beside herself, Miss Anthony, with a rare generosity, although she had not persuaded the other women to vote, though they had done so in most instances without even consulting with her, voluntarily assumed the whole burden of the expenses of the trial.

The case, as it stood, became an anomalous one—one in which the defendants were to be tried as criminals, not for a crime, but merely for a misinterpretation of the law, although in this misinterpretation they were sustained by the Board of Registers and other officials.

As this case was an alleged felony, however, it was, of course, to be brought before a jury, and, as the principal offender, Susan B. Anthony, was out on bail, she at once, with indomitable pluck and energy, went to work to stump the county in which the Court was to sit, and thus create a sentiment in her favor. Through the storms and cold of a most inclement March she made her way to every town and village in Monroe County, asking, night after night, large audiences the question "Is it a Crime for a United States Citizen to Vote?"

The District Attorney hearing of this certainly perfectly justifiable act of self-defense grew very angry, declaring that he could never obtain an impartial jury for the coming trial. In other words, after Miss Anthony had given her opinion of the law, he would be unable to find twelve intelligent men who had not heard both sides of the question.

After many delays the celebrated case was at length reached on the Calendar, but not to be brought to a conclusion, not to be fairly tried in the community where the "guilty" ones were all known and respected, but only to be put off to another term of the court, to be held in another county. If, however, the District Attorney thinks of these means to bring it among people who had not heard Miss Anthony, he was entirely mistaken, for that dauntless woman has already started on the canvass of Ontario County.

Such courage and energy as hers deserve admiration, and what is more, support. The expenses which she has assumed are very heavy, and she has no resources to depend upon but what she can earn for herself from day to day. Help ought to be given her by all those who are in sympathy with the cause she represents, or who simply revere justice and honor pluck. Contributions to the Anthony defense fund may be sent to Mrs. C. S. Lozier, Chairman of the Committee, No. 361 West Thirty-fourth-street.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, Secretary.

Sewer and Other Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exhaustive report of Health Inspector Stiles and Engineer Ingraham on the drain-pipes of our dwellings is, in fact, nothing but the old rhapsody the English Press has been harping upon since the sickness of the Prince of Wales, and rather tends to make us believe our inspectors inspect the health of the City from the comfortable seats they occupy in their offices. We are truly grateful to these gentlemen for the information, however ancient it may be. We must say, by the way, that we doubt very much that facts would prove that their views are literally correct, and we must say we do wonder that these officials find, or rather discover, penetrating in our dwellings, the sewer-gas, when, on the other hand, neither they nor any one attached to our Health Board have ever endeavored to abate the gas-work nuisance on the east side of town. This nuisance consists (for their information) of an awful stench like ten thousand sewers concentrated, which compels nearly 100,000 of our population to suffer unspeakable torments, and which in any other community would be abated by self-respecting officials without the need of any hint from the citizens.

We know this much, that in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Wards nearly all houses have drains, with outlets in nearly every room. Still the mortality is very small, while, on the other hand, the mortality is greatest in those wards where no sewers are carried through the house. We know that there is much defective land drainage in New-York, (see "Gen. Viele's map of New-York;") this, our discoverers will admit, is another thing.

We know that the mortality around the gas-works is up to the best standard, and might be reduced if our Board of Health had the backbone to compel our wealthy corporations to make gas in a scientific manner, and also require that these wards be paved and kept as clean as Broadway. If our health inspectors want work, let them look after the sunken lots on east side of Central Park, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-fifth-street; let them inspect our river wards and make practical suggestions as to paving and cleaning these streets, and keeping them clear of wagons and other accumulation which gather filth. Yours, &c.,

A PRACTICAL MAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

Announcing Railroad Stations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent very properly complains in Monday's issue of the inconvenience and discomfort occasioned by the incoherent announcement of stations by the brakemen on the several railroads running out of New-York. Why, on the Harlem Road the average brakeman entirely omits even an unintelligible cry as beneath his dignity, and a stranger traveling that way has to ascertain which station is his station from whichever of the nearest passengers that may happen to know.

The Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Road uses an excellent, and at the same time inexpensive, arrangement, that exactly meets the difficulty. A box, some 30 inches long, 12 deep, and 8 wide is fastened up at the end of each car high enough to be seen by every passenger in it. This box, which is of wood corresponding with the interior fittings of the car, is furnished with a long piece of muslin, in width just the length of the interior of the box, and is mounted on two rollers after the manner of a panorama. Across this muslin, in plain legible letters, are painted the names of every station on the road, of which names one at a time is visible to the occupants of the car through a glassed slot or window in the front of the box. Immediately on leaving a station a brakeman enters, and by means of a crank which projects from the side of the box turns the rollers until the name of the next station at which the train will stop, appears at the slot—in which position it is left until said station is reached and passed. The motion of the crank rings a loud gong-bell, and the attention of the passengers is thereby called to the change.

Of course the adoption of such a luxury would be too extravagant to be thought of by poor Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Charlick; but there are some wide-awake roads, such as the "Flushing and North Shore" and the "New-Jersey Central," whose officers might deem it worth while so to add to the comfort of their passengers.

GRUMP.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 28, 1873.

The Whipping-Post.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I formally thought the periodical attacks on Delaware, which occurred just after a whipping had been administered, was owing to love of sensations—the whipping-post, &c., made such a nice picture for the illustrated papers. But it may be there is really a feeling that it is barbarous. But why? I have lived ten years of my life within five miles of the whipping-post which does more business than any other one in the State. I never saw any one whipped, and cannot remember to have ever seen any one (excepting the officials) who ever did. During the Summer there are numbers of persons from the great cities, principally roaming through the State, possibly one-half of them with no object in view except a trip to the country, where they live on fruits, berries, green corn, sweet potatoes, &c., gathered from the fields. They have been overheard saying that if it were not for the whipping-post they would commit certain criminal acts. And I have no doubt that the fear of it has prevented the commission of many crimes. We need it in New-York, (relieve it of the objectionable features, *i. e.*, making it a public spectacle, &c.,) and this generation will rise up, and so forth.

DELAWARE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I agree with your correspondent in his defense of the whipping-post in Delaware. I only wish we had a similar institution in this State. It would be a terror to hundreds of drunken, worthless vagabonds, who beat their wives and children daily, destroy the peace of neighborhoods, and are not deterred from these outrages by the fear of a short imprisonment. In my judgment, one of the vices of the age is a maudlin sympathy for a class of criminals who deserve no sympathy, but who generally manage to evade adequate punishment on account of the petty character of their misdeeds. I know of cases where such persons have been repeatedly committed to jail for a week or a month, on account of such offenses, without being at all reformed thereby. In fact, they rather liked it, and returned to their old habits with renewed gusto the moment they were released. What shall be done with such cases? The lash cannot degrade them, but a wholesome fear of it might accomplish a reform which every ordinary means has failed to effect. I hope little Delaware will not be alarmed by the outcry of the self-styled philanthropists, but hold on to its ancient and, in my opinion, salutary method of treating petty thieves and wife-beating ruffians.

CLERICUS.

The Metropolitan Museum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are very sorry to see that it is proposed to charge an admission fee to the Metropolitan Museum. The treasures here contained are precious to every thoughtful man, but the artist, the artisan, and the student are most deeply interested in them, and to them they are calculated to prove of the highest and most practical value. Yet this is the very class which is most limited in means, and upon whom this admission fee will press most heavily. Fifty cents is a mere trifle, indeed, when given once or twice, but fifty cents again and again amounts to a sum which a poor man cannot give at all, or must give painfully. The cities of Europe set us a better example in this respect and one which we would do well to imitate.

At least let there be certain days when the Museum may be free to all. It is intended for the benefit and education of the people, do not let us put any stumbling-block in the way of this great design. Open the doors, in Heaven's name, and let all come in and look! They will carry away with them new ideas, the practical results of which we will see in time.

If we wish to improve our arts and manufactures, we must give our people the means of culture, in which museums like this hold an important place. We are justly proud of our free schools, let us have our free galleries and art exhibitions also, and perhaps the time may come when we will not borrow all our designs and models of art from foreign countries, as we do now.

A LOVER OF ART.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

How the Streets Are Filthy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The hot season is at hand, and a good many suggestions are made to prevent fatal effects. Cleanliness is always a necessity, and it is more so during the hot spell. Our sanitary department, while doing much to prevent the breeding of contagious diseases, is overlooking a great evil, which easily could be abolished. I mean the injurious habit which some people have in dumping slops, garbage, leaves, &c., into the street. Yesterday, between seven and eight A. M., I walked through an eastern part of the City, which is inhabited mostly by the middle and poorer classes, and counted twenty-eight pails full of slops of the most dangerous kind emptied out right in front of dwellings. In four cases it was done when a policeman was standing close by. Every house on the line of my walk is provided with a sewer. Should it not be one of the first duties of the sanitary police to prevent this nuisance? It is easily prevented, as it is committed in open daylight, and, as I stated above, sometimes right under the eyes of the guardians of the law. Let the police warn all people against this dangerous and filthy habit, or let them report cases that come under their observation, that the trespassers be fined. This would soon do away with the nuisance, which, in most cases, arises from ignorance, the root of nearly every evil.

M. S.

Westchester and New-Jersey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "R.," Tarrytown, evidently is not very well posted about New-Jersey when he says "the cream, so far as weather and social position are concerned, will still be left for Westchester." I have lived for the last five years in Westchester County, and have been in a position to know about as well as most men what has been going on in the way of improvements, and what sort of people have made the improvements, and I don't overstate the case when I say there has more wealth and more people of the sort "R." writes about gone into New-Jersey on any one of the leading railroads, than has gone to Westchester County on the three roads running through that county, and there are more good houses being built now between this city and Plainfield, on the Central of New-Jersey, than on the Hudson River, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads the same distance (twenty-five miles) out.

W. R.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 28, 1873.

Police Justices' Justice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 24th of May inst., one Francis Weinheimer was placed at the bar of the Court of Special Sessions, charged with assault upon the daughter of a well-known citizen and an attempt to forcibly abduct her into a notorious house of assignation. The prisoner, in view of the serious nature of the charge against him and the number of witnesses to his offense present in Court, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Justices Cox, Shandley, and Coulter, who presided, to ten days' imprisonment in the City Prison. Almost immediately after the witnesses had left the court the prisoner was discharged. Inquiry was at once made at the Tombs, where it was ascertained that the sentence of the court had been rescinded; but for what reason could not be ascertained. An order of arrest in a civil action was then applied for, and granted at once by his Honor, Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, holding Weinheimer to bail in the sum of $5,000, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff. If arrested under this order, it is believed that Weinheimer will not be inclined to continue his outrages, as the result of his trial and commitment before our accommodating police justices would seem to encourage, and the sooner our worthy Mayor makes known his appointees for police justices, the sooner ladies will be allowed to pass through Grand-street unmolested.

J. K. A.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 29, 1873.

Fatal Termination of a Tenement-House Fight.

Mary Burns, who was beaten by her husband, John Burns, with a hay stick, No. 86 South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, has since died. Burns has surrendered himself to the police. A heavy blow in the forehead, which knocked the woman senseless, added to the neglect of her brutal husband to summon a physician, was the cause of death.

HEATING CARS BY STEAM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of May 21, your correspondent calling himself "Practicability" has applied to himself a misnomer, as his communication evinces a sad lack of practical or correct theoretical knowledge on the subject of steam in general, on heating cars by steam, and especially on the experiments on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road, for—in answering his objections seriatim—in the first place, no difficulty has been experienced in this experiment from lack of steam, and in other experiments heretofore tried the fact has been established that modern engines which make steam enough to propel the train can also heat the train without perceptible loss either in steam or fuel.

Second—In regard to circulation. The water of condensation does not return to the engine, and consequently cannot freeze in the return pipes, as there are none. The water is removed by steam-traps of new and peculiar construction, which cannot freeze.

Third—Steam can be and is conveyed not only 600 feet, but much more, with a very small loss, if the pipes are properly protected.

Fourth.—The couplings, as now connected, are acknowledged to be the best in use. It is impossible that they should break, except perhaps in a general smash-up.

Fifth—For "cases of emergency" each car is provided with a stove which may be used, should necessity compel, but for general use steam is more economical, more safe, more comfortable, and has no objection.

He says he has "looked into" the matter, and then makes some curious prophecies, and then winds up by saying that "this theorist is endeavoring to heat cars by the use of exhaust steam."

"Mr. Practicability" is wide of the truth in this statement, for there has never been an attempt made by the company now operating under the steam-heating patents to use "exhaust steam."

Gentlemen, allow me to state through your columns that the coming Winter will see several of the principal roads in this country contributing to the safety and comfort of their passengers by heating their cars by steam, and to their own profit also, as the saving in fuel consumed is immense—more than is generally supposed.

In addition to this the company's brake, which is superior to anything now in use, will be put into practical operation on one of the leading roads within thirty days, when the public will be apprised of the fact. Very respectfully yours,

GEO. M. HOPKINS,
Superintendent American Car-heating and Brake Company.

ALBION, N. Y., Friday, May 23, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the various discussions on the subject of heating cars by steam generated from the engine. There is no question about being able to do it, but I wish to ask, what sane person would think of taking passage on a car as heated in mid-Winter, for instance, on the Pacific Railroad. The manner of heating by steam, as generated from a furnace, as it is done on the Flushing Railroad cars, has proved in every way practicable and safe after several years' use by that company.

EDWIN HENRY,
Flushing, N. Y.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The answers of your correspondents to the communication of "Practicability," published the 15th inst., are not sufficiently explicit, and I therefore take the liberty of contradicting the statements made by him, and of showing how really ignorant "Practicability" is of the subject of which he professes to teach, and of which "he lays down the law" in a most authoritative manner.

I deny "that the experience of the best railroad men in the country proves that the proposed plan of 'heating cars by steam' is entirely impracticable," and I assert, on the contrary, that it has never yet been fairly tried, and, if tried, will prove a complete success. Firstly, he says it will fail "for want of sufficient steam, meaning, that the boiler will not make steam enough both for motive power and heating. To this I answer, and will prove, that five per cent. of the steam generated by an ordinary locomotive will heat the cars so hot as to be unendurable. Second, he says, "in order to heat by steam you must have circulation," which is a truism, and presents not the slightest difficulty, nor have I learned that any one proposes to do without "circulation." Third, he says, "neither live nor exhaust steam would keep hot running through a train 600 feet long, even if in felted pipes," to which I reply that "Practicability" is evidently quite ignorant of what steam will do, and should study up before making such an assertion. On the contrary, I can show him at any time, steam under twenty pounds pressure, exhausting through a three-quarter inch pipe, not 600 but 800 feet long, the pipe not being felted at all anywhere, and this under very disadvantageous circumstances. From personal knowledge of steam, I am prepared to assert that the live steam from a locomotive boiler will exhaust through an inch and a quarter pipe, (which would be the smallest size used,) not only 600 feet but 1,600 feet long, without difficulty, and that even then only the parts of the pipe outside the car would need to be felted. If "Practicability" doubts this the experiment can be made, the party proven to be in error paying for its cost. Fourth, he says couplings break, and so they do, but they can be replaced in a moment, as can the steam connections between the cars. In the fifth place, he says, "in cases of emergency steam would be worse than useless," the meaning of which is not very plain, and will hardly be accepted by the public in view of the emergencies from time to time related, viz., the continual roasting and burning of men, women and children passengers. It would indeed be a bad fix for travelers by the Union Pacific road to be snowed up without means of heat; but he has is ordinarily supposed to result from fuel, and if they possessed that, steam heat would be as obtainable as stove heat. The amount of fuel required to produce steam enough to heat railroad cars, without furnishing motive power, is smaller than "Practicability" has the least conception of. And now, Mr. Editor, I emphatically protest against any one endeavoring to educate the people on a subject with which he is lamentably ignorant. A teacher should at least understand the rudiments of his subject matter. It seems likely that your correspondent is one of those intensely "practicable" men who oppose improvements of all kinds, and who pronounce every new and useful thing as worthless and impracticable, without examination, and even sometimes fight it bitterly long after it has become an assured success. Such men exist, perhaps predominate, but there is usually this saving quality about them, which, unfortunately, your correspondent lacks, viz., that as a rule they are well versed and reliable in the things they profess to know and state as facts.

If THE TIMES will, notwithstanding "Practicability," continue to urge this subject, it will not be fifty years, or even five years, before the present danger of being "roasted on the rail" will have passed away, as have other unpleasant barbarisms. Respectfully,

R. A. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read with great interest the several communications recently published in your valuable journal on heating railway passenger-cars by steam, and believing the subject to be one of great and growing importance to the traveling public, we take the liberty of sending you the particulars of a complete system of steam heating now fully developed, and which will undoubtedly be placed in many cars during the coming Winter season. The practical objections to drawing either live or exhaust steam from the locomotive are so numerous as to entirely preclude its use from consideration.

We therefore place at one end of the baggage-car, made specially fire-proof, occupying a space of six feet by the width of the car, a steam generator of sufficient capacity to supply steam for heating a train of eight or ten cars at a pressure of five or six pounds. This generator consists of coils of pipe inclosed in a furnace, which are so constructed as to supply themselves automatically with water from a tank, and need no more care than to keep the tank filled with water, and fire in the furnace. The steam supply-pipe from the generator is carried along the ceiling of each car, and connections made between the cars with steam hose and couplings. The pipes heating the cars run along the sides near the floor, with branches extending under the foot-board of each seat, all inclosed in pipe jackets, and the condensed water is carried into and emptied by a steam trap at the end of the car. The tank may be large enough to supply water for an entire trip, and the fuel required will not be more than now used in heating one car. The same can be applied to each car separately, if required, by placing a small steam generator and water tank in the corner to supply the heating pipes. As this system is not theoretical, but now in practical operation, and can be seen any day, we trust the question of heating railway cars by steam will soon be solved not only to the satisfaction of the traveler, but also to the pecuniary advantage of the roads adopting it, both in the additional security to life and property, and in economy in expenditure for heating.

W. M. H.

No. 287 BROADWAY, Thursday, May 29, 1873.

[We have already devoted all the space we can afford to this subject, and with the publication of the above letters the discussion must close.]

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—BROTHER SAM and DUNDREARY MARRIED—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—MADELEINE MOREL. Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO.—Mr. Frechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Hawel, Miss Fanny Deane. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ART ROSSLEIT.—Miss Nellson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs. Matinée at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ASSAM.—Messrs. Maffit, Barthomew, Miss Lulu. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT.—Mr. H. Wieniawski, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mme. De Rythec.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 206 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Unless the Committee of Seventy makes up its mind to pronounce some opinion without further delay, on the existing complications in our municipal politics, it will be as dead as the Citizens' Association, and for somewhat similar reasons. The Reform Association which NATHANIEL SANDS "exploited" with results so profitable to himself, allowed itself to be bought up by TWEED—the price being a liberal allowance of the spoils of office to its more active members. The long silence of the Committee of Seventy has set people wondering whether men like JAMES M. BROWN, Prof. DWIGHT, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, and others consider themselves bound to refrain from criticising the acts of Mayor HAVEMEYER in consideration of the numerous offices bestowed on members of the committee. This body did not require much prompting to enter a vigorous protest against the partisan designs of the Legislature in regard to the City Government. They have already allowed the Mayor to nominate disreputable and incompetent persons to office without a word of protest. They can hardly be ignorant of the fact that there is considerable danger of equally bad nominations being made for the position of police justices. The renomination of THOMAS A. LEDWITH, who so basely betrayed the Committee of Seventy in 1871, is popularly considered as much of a certainty as was the election of MATSELL. The committee must either resolve to speak with decision on this subject now, or to remain forever silent.

Boston has had another sharp experience of the facilities for an extensive conflagration presented by the narrow streets and insubstantial character of the new buildings of its commercial quarter. Starting, as is believed, in the varnish-room of a furniture factory, the fire of yesterday consumed in a few hours over a million of dollars' worth of property. The Mansard roof is not charged with propagating the fire this time, but it is pretty clear that had the buildings not presented many inviting openings for the flames they could not, even with the aid of a strong wind, have done so much damage in so short a time. The enormous impetus lent to a fire started among oils and varnishes has a moral for New-York. We have repeatedly pointed out that around Maiden-lane and Water-street there is central reserve of oil stores which may some day start a fire that will sweep the lower end of the island in the most disastrous fashion.

The Excise Commissioners have adopted a scale of license fees calculated to yield a very considerable increase of City revenue, and one which, at the same time, is not so onerous as to make it worth while to run the risk of dispensing bad liquor from unlicensed houses. The new law allows the Commissioners to exact a maximum license fee of $250, and they have very properly imposed this tax upon the most lucrative class of hotel and restaurant bars. Between these and the minimum of $30 there are three other grades of licenses, which the character of the Commissioners affords sufficient warrant for believing will be wisely and fairly applied. The lowest fee applies to the beer saloons only, and has been very judiciously retained for the encouragement of places where light drinks are sold. Of course, there are scores of saloons in the City to which no license ought to be granted at all, and this branch of the administration of the law will doubtless be dealt with in a resolute and discriminating manner.

A writer in the *Alta California* has collated the statistics as to the value in gold of the currency of the country in May, 1873, as compared with May, 1872. In 1873 gold was worth 118; in 1872 it was worth 110, or, in other words, paper money is now worth 85, and was a year ago worth 90. On this basis the writer cites the following figures:

	Bank notes. Dollars.	U. S. notes. Dollars.	Total. Dollars.	Price.	Gold value. Dollars
May, '72	353,771,627	357,590,371	691,362,499	90	622,226,249
May, '73	345,080,227	357,231,804	702,281,731	85	596,939,451
Inc.....	$11,258,600	.....	$10,890,213	.....	.....
Dec.....	.....	$359,237	.....	.....	$25,303,794

Thus is equivalent to the statement that the volume of the paper currency has increased $10,890,213, while its value in the currency of the world has fallen $25,303,794. It might be added that this dangerous discrepancy arises from causes largely within the control of a clique of desperate gamblers, and that their operations are powerfully aided by the arbitrary restrictions placed on banking. No one can contemplate these facts and not see that our country is placed at a fearful disadvantage in competing with other great commercial nations, by the disorder and uncertainty of our currency—for which, in the long run, the consumer pays.

A correspondent directs attention in another column to the provisions of a bill amending the charter of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New-York. The bill first dispenses with the certificate of the Commissioners of Charities in regard to the average sum per week expended by them for the care and provision for infants at the hospital on Randall's Island. This average was made the basis of the payment for the charge of infants allowed to the Foundling Asylum, and the taxpayers were thus protected against the abuse of being compelled to pay a higher sum to the Sisters of Charity, than was expended for the same purpose by the employes of the Board of Charities. The bill next awards the allowance of $3 a week "for each and every child or foundling at any time in charge or under the care and control" of the Foundling Asylum, and perpetuates further an obvious injustice by making the rate of payment retrospective. As our correspondent suggests, the bill is evidently one of those which the Governor ought to refuse to sign.

Senator JAMES L. ALCORN, of Mississippi, and Representative GEORGE E. HARRIS, of the same State, are announced as having refunded their back pay. Congressman ALEX. MITCHELL, Democrat, of Milwaukee, Wis., and JOHN HILL, Republican, of Boonton, N. J., have done the same. These gentlemen are clearing themselves of all incumbrances preparatory to the fight for the repeal of the Salary law, to which the Ohio Republicans have invited the Forty-third Congress.

The Legislature and its Work.

With much less of scandal than has been usual of late years the Legislature of 1873 has closed its labors, and it now remains for the public judgment to be made up in regard to its career. Largely Republican in both branches and having behind it a Republican Governor, nothing is more certain than that the Republican Party is entitled to the credit of whatever good it may have accomplished and must bear the odium of whatever sins it may have committed. To a certain extent the body was incongruous and labored under peculiar disadvantages. The Senate was chosen in 1871, when the Reform sentiment had not assumed the proportions it afterward attained, and it was not to be expected that this body would distinctly reflect the progressive ideas that dominated the people a year later, when the Tammany scheme to seize the Federal Government had opened the eyes of the people to the full enormity of that iniquitous school of politics. The Assembly, on the other hand, was elected in 1872, when the Reform movement had become most dominant, and it is not singular, therefore, that throughout the session it was the truest reflex of popular sentiment.

Coming together at a peculiar epoch, both Senate and Assembly were met by peculiar difficulties. Their first duty was to frame a charter for this City, and it must be admitted that the task was, under the circumstances, one of no ordinary difficulty. Adherence to principle required that the Mayor should have the initiative in Municipal appointments, but a fear that Mr. HAVEMEYER would not be true to the cause he was chosen to represent met the Legislature when it assembled, and became the source—almost the excuse—of all the subsequent mistakes. There can be no condonation of the crime against public morals committed by the sixteen Senators whom we have heretofore named, who foisted "HANK" SMITH upon the Police Department; but, aside from this, there were but few pernicious amendments foisted on the charter which did not have their origin in that distrust of HAVEMEYER which events have shown was not destitute of foundation. "HANK" SMITH, then, and the lowered tone of public service which he represented are the chief crimes of the Legislature in connection with the charter; aside from that, the instrument is a good one, and handicapped though our present Municipal administration is with SMITH, CHARLICK, and MATSELL, it cannot fail, because of the excellence of this charter, as a whole, to be a great improvement upon the past.

In its general legislation it cannot be denied that the Legislature has made, in the main, a better record than any of its predecessors during the past ten years. There has been no time in recent years when the Annual Supply and Appropriation bills contained so little jobbery and were so severely pruned to the absolute requirements of the public service. Some jobs got into the supply bill, of course, for where there was such persistence and adroitness to get many in, it was impossible to keep all out; but, as a whole, the bill is surprisingly clean. And it is to the lasting credit of the Legislature that its final hours were chiefly devoted to killing jobs. We have not yet an accurate list of the victims of this unusual exhibition of legislative virtue, but we know from the accounts of the closing scenes that there must have been tears in the eyes of "skilled talent" over the destruction of so many hopes. The few unsavory bills which did get through came in most unwelcome form to their friends, because they were saddled with amendments that somewhat protected the public interests. As a sample of this class we may cite the Industrial Exhibition bill, while of those slaughtered outright the "Manhattan Ship-Canal" and the "Local Improvements" bills are pertinent examples.

But the Legislature earned public respect in other matters than its resistance to corruption. The people will not forget that it took up the constitutional amendments late in the session, and adopted them, although with some changes which should not have been made; still, in the form in which they are handed over to the next Legislature, they will achieve beneficent reforms in our government. Aside from the amendments and the several laws relating to criminals for which the Legislature is also deserving of praise, but little of general importance was accomplished. The Usury law is left unchanged, bonds and mortgages are still subject to taxation, and at the last hour the bill to enable aliens to hold real estate was killed. It would have been possible to make a better record on these questions, and also to have adopted an immediate policy as to the canals more in consonance with present exigencies, but it cannot be denied that in all these matters the Legislature was fully abreast with public sentiment, and it is not, therefore, open to censure. Upon the whole, the City escaped well from the perils of the session, although more street railroads were authorized than we can find necessity or excuse for; and while some bills were passed which should have been left untouched, others have been neglected which should have been passed. But, upon balancing accounts, the City is found debtor to the Legislature. We have the charter, the Consolidation act, the Annexation act, subject to popular approval, and others of less importance; while we have not the Local Improvements bill and others equally repugnant to honest administration.

In summing up the claims of the Legislature to public respect, we find that it has, in some things, merited public disapproval, while it has in many things earned general approbation. Its sins of commission have been chiefly due to the Senate, and yet the public cannot forget it was this Senate which impeached BARNARD and from which CARDOZO shrunk. And the public will not fail to remember that whatever was done during the session which should have been left undone, was due to a few individual members who will be attended to by the people in their own good time. Taken as a whole, and considering its record fairly and fully, the Legislature of 1873 cannot be held to have been a discredit to the State, nor a reproach to the Republican Party. In some respects it fell short of the expectations which had been formed of it, but the good it accomplished far outweighs the evil it might have done. It can certainly be said of this body that it did not, like its immediate predecessor, utterly disappoint and disgust its friends, and give its enemies cause for great rejoicing.

Decoration Day.

No observance having its motive in pure sentiment ever obtained such general respect from the people of the Northern States as that of decorating the graves of the soldiers who died in our late civil war. It has not been in practice long enough to obtain any great force from mere association, as has, for instance, the celebration of Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day. Whatever respect is paid to Decoration Day is the result of simple, unaffected sympathy with the motive of its ceremonies.

It is a fact that in this locality the observance of the day has never been so general, which is in part to be attributed to the law making it a legal holiday. Yet the men in business, wholesale or retail, as employers or employed, in New-York and Brooklyn are not usually eager to avail themselves of occasions for abandoning their daily pursuits. The strife is too urgent and the demands of bread-winning too imperative, for the most part, to allow of ready interruption. When we find, therefore, as was found yesterday, that places of business were almost universally closed, and that few exceptions occurred where exceptions are usually frequent, namely, in the retail trades supplying neighborhood custom, we may be sure that the day was genuinely respected to a very remarkable degree.

The method of celebration chosen is not one to which our people are naturally attracted. Strewing flowers upon the graves of the dead is, with us, a very exceptional method of expressing grief and regard. Flowers are not very plenty, even in the country; the graves of our dead are seldom near, and are usually in more or less remote cemeteries, committed to the care of professional guardians, and maintained with the uniformity and lack of any individuality which would be expected under the circumstances. Moreover, our population is constantly changing, and our burial-places have less constant associations connected with them than those in countries where every churchyard contains the remains of many generations of local families. These facts make it the more remarkable, and, we may say, the more touching, that an unfamiliar practice should have obtained so widely with reference to our soldiers' graves. The general observance of Decoration Day is a continual evidence of how closely the great sacrifices of the war for the Union came home to our people, as well as of the firmness of the hold which the cause of the Union had and has upon their minds.

Railroad Safety.

A great many people are now deeply interested in mapping out for themselves routes of Summer travel. To some of them the question of safety and danger scarcely occurs. There are others, and probably more than are willing to acknowledge how much they are affected by it, to whom it is a source of no small anxiety. Railroad accidents, not to speak of casualties by other modes of conveyance, have, of late years, formed no insignificant part of the items of news brought before the public; and it is not to be wondered at that nervous people, and a good many who are not particularly nervous, find it difficult to avoid thinking about them.

One of the first points to be considered in regard to the safety of a railroad, and in many respects *the* first point, is one which is comparatively seldom thought of except by men experienced in railway management. We refer to discipline among the men employed by the company. And here we wish to make an explanation. The word discipline is to some minds almost synonymous with harshness and want of kindness. We cannot here discuss the idea in its general application. It is sufficient at present to say that as applied to the management of a railroad it is an utterly incorrect one. It is very desirable for an employer who wishes to maintain good government among his men to treat them so well that they dread to lose their places, and this is as true of a corporation as of an individual. But in whatever way the discipline of a railroad is enforced, it is absolutely necessary to the safety of passengers that it should be of the most strict and unremitted kind. Whatever may be the excellence of a road in other respects—however well laid the track, however carefully built the cars, however excellent the arrangements for running the trains—if the government of the road is inefficient, and conductors, engineers, switchmen, and others upon whom the safety of the trains depends feel that they can disobey orders with impunity, it is a defect for which no care or good management in other respects can possibly compensate.

It would very much condnce to the security of railroad travel if passengers made the relative safety of different roads more of a point than they do. Instead of this being looked upon in the light its importance demands, it is scarcely considered at all. A catastrophe showing gross carelessness and mismanagement sometimes diverts a portion of the passenger business to another route for a week or two; but that is about all the notice the traveling public take of it. What the community practically say to the companies is that a difference of two or three miles an hour in speed is more than an equivalent for the difference in safety between any two roads in the country. When a train is smashed up, and twenty or thirty people killed, there is always a great deal of talk about making the pockets of the company suffer for it. If people would talk that way beforehand, and make it an object, where they have a choice between two routes, to take the one which shows the greater regard for safety, even if it should happen to be a little slower, it would be a financial argument, if not of more efficacy, at least better timed, than suits for damages after the harm is done. We may also, in this connection, mention another matter. Fine upholstery in a car saves nobody's life. If the public cared as much for sound wheels and axles as they do for spring seats and varnish, the number killed and injured by accidents from defective moving gear would be much less than at present.

It should not be forgotton that while the number of deaths from railroad accidents is, in itself, a painful one, its proportion to the whole number of travelers and the distance passed over is exceedingly small. On the New-York Central and Hudson River lines alone the number of passengers for the ten years ending with 1871, multiplied by the number of miles traveled by each passenger, amounts to the enormous aggregate of 2,830,352,319. This is equivalent to carrying more than 2,000,000 of persons 1,400 miles each. Or to put the matter in another form, let any one go to Jersey City and look at the throngs who, about the beginning of business hours, are hurrying from the trains to the boats. And small as is the proportion of passengers who are killed or injured on railroads, that of those who are thus killed or injured inside of the cars, where the rules of most companies require them to be, is still smaller. In fact, in the estimates of accidents to travelers as affecting the character of companies, these latter cases ought to be the only ones counted. There is no propriety in holding railroad men responsible for casualties occasioned by the sufferers themselves directly violating wholesome regulations made especially for their safety.

We do not wish, by what we have said about the small proportion of deaths or injuries compared with the amount of travel, to be understood as in any degree excusing the negligence which occasions so large a part of our railroad accidents. The fact that people are to a certain extent safe in the cars is no reason why they should not be still safer. But while it cannot be denied that there are, in the aggregate, many cases of most culpable recklessness, justice to a very large and incalculably useful class of the community demands that the great numbers of conductors, engineers, and other railroad employes, who perform their duty in such a manner that the multitudes who are daily carried by the trains are transported with so little comparative loss of life or injury of any kind, should have the credit of that anxious and incessant attention to duty through which, after taking fully into view all the casualties that occur, so many millions travel yearly without experiencing the slightest accident.

A Western Tornado.

People in this part of the world who trouble themselves to think about the matter at all, are apt to imagine that the genuine tornado, like its cousin, the earthquake, is a purely tropical institution, interesting only to dwellers in the low latitudes. But that notion will never again be shared by anybody who happened to be in the south-western corner of Iowa on the 22d of the current month. Our Western friends are prone to dwell a little upon the merits of all that appertains to them, and now that the danger is past, their great hurricane will, likely enough, be speedily converted into a memory of pride and rejoicing—a weapon, like the Chicago fire, wherewith to silence and utterly confound the presumptuous person from the East. But, judging from received accounts, those who actually participated in its flattering attention would gladly have dispensed with the dangerous honor.

Like the great Minnesota snow-storm, which it fairly parallels, the Iowa wind-storm burst suddenly from the cloudless sky of an exceptionally lovely day. There had been a slight shower in the morning, which had served only to cool the air, and the honest farmers of Lancaster as they went back from dinner to the fields, doubtless exchanged jovial felicitations on the exceeding fineness of the weather. Any one familiar with the aspect of that region in the Spring-time may well believe that the quiet pastoral landscape, dotted with grazing flocks and comfortable farm-houses, was the last in the world to associate with violence of any sort. But at 3 o'clock, without the slightest warning, like the thunder which foretokened the fate of Pompeii, from this serene heaven there fell a furious storm of hail. This was the vanguard of the whirlwind which declared itself half an hour later in the form of a black balloon-shaped cloud, which swept across the country with incredible velocity to the Iowa River, not merely destroying, but absolutely annihilating, everything that came in its path. In a track thirty miles long by about a quarter of a mile wide, where had been before a picture of rural tranquillity and comfort, it left only a desert.

Without some previous notion of the irresistible power of the wind, it would be difficult to realize the extent and completeness of the destruction wrought by this tempest in its passage. Houses, we are told, were not blown down, but absolutely ground to pieces, so as to leave no trace of their existence above the foundation stones. In some cases the flying splinters were hurled through the bodies of animals, as though they were darts impelled from some warlike engine. For miles around the scene of the disaster the fields are so filled with the fragments of these household wrecks as almost to need "reclearing" before they are fit for cultivation. Entire forests were mowed down like grass, and a flock of 200 sheep was swept up bodily into the air, carried nearly 200 rods, and dashed to pieces on the earth. Men driving along the roads were caught up, horses, wagon, and all, as Glumdalclitch might have lifted Gulliver and set him down unharmed in a distant field. Chickens were stripped of their feathers in a way to make PLATO turn in his grave, and, as if to leave matters even, human bipeds were made as much as possible like the chickens, by being bereft of their clothes.

Saddest of all, many human lives were sacrificed to the fury of the hurricane. Already a dozen are reported dead, and thirty or forty wounded, and these numbers will, it is feared, be largely increased by later advices. Having thus wreaked itself on Southern Iowa, the tornado stepped over into Illinois, and renewed its work of devastation. But its main fury had spent itself, and it was satisfied with killing three or four persons, unroofing a score of houses, and distributing a large part of the live stock and furniture of the town of Avon in adjoining counties. Of course the loss of property is immense, being variously estimated anywhere up to $500,000, but this is comparatively little beside the loss of life. People in New-York who flatter themselves they have enjoyed the notice of a strong hurricane whenever a shutter is twisted off, or a chimney blown down, may be well content to leave to Iowa the monopoly of the genuine article.

The Gregarious Tourist.

It is generally conceded that the tourist finds his pleasure greatly enhanced by the companionship of a congenial friend. To visit the Vienna Exhibition, for example, with a companion whose views of diversion coincide with your own; who never advocates obnoxious theories as to the great superiority of the route you have not taken over that which you are traveling, and who listens with proper appreciation to your conversational witticisms, is vastly more pleasant than to journey to Vienna in solitary silence. It does not follow, however, that the more companions the tourist may have the more pleasant will be his trip. In fact, most men, if they were compelled to choose between traveling in company with fifty other tourists, or being boxed up and sent to their destination by express, would unhesitatingly prefer the latter course. And yet, thanks to Mr. COOK and his numerous imitators, the practice of gregarious traveling has found numerous advocates, who profess, in the most unblushing manner, that they positively enjoy it.

There is no doubt that Mr. COOK and the enterprising Americans who organize excursion parties on a large scale, like that of the steamer *Quaker City*, enable their patrons to travel at a very cheap rate, and with an absolute freedom from all trouble in the selection of routes or the choice of hotels. And yet at what a frightful sacrifice of independence and privacy is this result accomplished. The tourist and his fifty companions are at the orders of the courier in charge of them. That despotic person forces them to rise at all sorts of preposterous hours, to take such trains as seem good in his eyes. He delivers them at hotels as though they were so many packages, and orders dinner for them with the air of a parent having a tender care for his offspring's digestion. He leads them captive into such churches and galleries as he deems proper for them to see, and contemplates them with calm serenity while the cicerone installs into them his bits of historic and biographic learning. The whole affair is a prolonged boarding-school "constitutional" on a large scale. If the tourists only marched through streets and museums in a solemn procession, headed and flanked by clerical-looking ushers with stout sticks, the resemblance would be complete. So strongly is the average COOK'S tourist impressed with the feeling that he has been suddenly put back into his school-boy days, that it is rumored that tourists have abstained through dread of the courier from smoking, except by stealth, and have even run away by night from the hotels to which they have been committed, with vague ideas of working their way back to London and appealing to the charity of prosperous uncles. Remonstrances have also been openly made against the parsimony of COOK in not supplying his tourists with pocket money, and in instructing the Continental shop-keepers not to give credit for pastry and new boots to any tourist under his care.

But this condition of pupillage is not the worst annoyance which the gregarious tourist suffers. He is surrounded by his fifty companions, most of whom he has never previously met, and from any one of whom he finds it difficult to segregate himself without a quarrel. There is the gloomy man, who perpetually makes discoveries of unlawful cookery, and who has private reasons for suspecting the integrity of all steam-boat boilers. There is the comic man, who persistantly flaunts his obnexious jokes; the earnest man, who insists that every one should take an interest in the spiritual condition of the Slavic races, and the chronic invalids, who regard mankind as being in a conspiracy to expose them to drafts and damp sheets. One cannot travel, dine, and sleep in the constant society of these people and yet keep them at a distance, short of assuming an attitude of open hostility, and hence it follows that the gregarious tourist uniformly becomes a member of a clique which dislikes and is disliked by one or more rival cliques. "Mark Twain" asserts, that on board the *Quaker City*, the tourists occupied themselves chiefly in prayer-meetings and seven-up. Of course these pursuits were the respective practices of separate cliques, and the vast distance that must have separated them is plainly indicated by their widely different occupations. The bitterness and misanthropy, the lasting hatreds and the permanent ill-temper which Mr. COOK has been the innocent means of fostering, cannot be calculated, but the gloomy faces of a party of COOK'S tourists, at a railway station, undergoing the inspection of the courier in order that he may make sure that he has lost none on the way, tell a tale at which cheerful and contented humanity involuntarily shudders.

These remarks have been suggested by the announcement that a party of tourists are soon to leave San Francisco on a visit to the cannibal and Christian islands of Polynesia. This excursion, however, has its redeeming features, whereby it is made vastly more attractive than Mr. COOK'S most popular tour. When the moment arrives that the excursionists are led into the Fijian kitchen, and made ready for boiling and roasting, the joy with which one-half of the company will witness the cooking of the rest, will more than atone for the horrors of the earlier part of the tour, and will stand out in striking contrast to the uninterrupted gloom of the sharers of Mr. COOK'S European miseries.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some time ago we mentioned a Connecticut gun of confirmed homicidal character, which had lent itself to the successive suicides of father and son. Now comes the story of the Long Island rope with a curious tendency to hang people. A lady lately resided at Jamesville, L. I., whose brother had committed suicide by hanging, some fifteen years since. She possessed the fatal rope, and a few days ago yielded to its fascinations, and hanged herself with it. Measures ought evidently to be taken to destroy weapons of this character. A gun wherewith a man has shot himself, or a rope wherewith he has hanged himself, ought to be promptly destroyed, lest other persons yield to their fatal seductions, and permit themselves to be lured on to suicide.

The Utica Park Association, of this State, having a fine track, easily accessible by railway, propose to hold their first annual running meeting on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June. These races occur between the meetings at Jerome Park and Long Branch, and the managers propose to make them in every way equal to those famous gatherings. From the character of the gentlemen composing the Association, there is every reason to believe that the Utica meeting will be so conducted as to make it thoroughly attractive to the public and creditable to its promoters.

Some person has lately been engaged in "doing the ghost" in a house at Salisbury, Conn., known as "The Dr. Tichnor Place." A gentleman whose character for veracity is not questioned "moved in" a short time ago, with his family and servants. In a little while after going to bed, the first night of occupation, "a rattling of doors, lifting of latches, sounds as of some one walking about," commenced, and were kept up so persistently that the children were well nigh "scared to death." A son of the gentleman avers that while the noises were going on, a woman dressed in white suddenly became visible at the entrance to his room; but her appearance was evidently not of a nature to terrify, for until the following morning he remained under the impression that his mysterious visitor was his own mother, who is still in the flesh. To add to the terror of the household, a large dog "got absolutely frantic with rage." "The woman in white" part of the story seems to be corroborated by the testimony of a man who tried to sleep in the house several weeks ago, but could not succeed, owing to the presence of an apparition in white that kept flitting about the room. It is said that the people of Salisbury are so well convinced of the truth of the several statements, that no fair-sex dares attend willing to sleep in the "haunted house" for the purpose of investigation. Here is a chance for that Bennington, Vt., committee, referred to by us the other day, to further distinguish itself.

The residents of Stuyvesant-square, and all that portion of Second-avenue which lies between Tenth and Twentieth streets, have lately been suffering very severely from a stench that begins to assail the nostrils early in May, and becomes more and more disgusting each succeeding month until the end of the heated term. During several years past this stench has continued with provoking steadiness. It has been the means of driving away a considerable number of persons, particularly from the most easterly portion of Stuyvesant-square. The attention of the Tammany Health Commissioners was frequently called to this nuisance, and invitations without number given to have an inspector sent to investigate it, but if anything was ever done in that direction, the fact was not made known to the public. At present the occupants of houses in Livingston-place have to keep their windows tightly closed at night. Dr. JAMES ought to instruct one of his assistants to look after this nuisance as speedily as possible.

The act passed by the Legislature of New-Jersey, during the session which terminated on the 4th of April, to provide for the running of one Sunday train on each of the State railroads, is just now being denounced in very strong terms by members of religious bodies. At a recent meeting called by the Elizabeth Presbytery "to take some action in the matter," resolutions were adopted to the effect that the increasing desecration of the Sabbath in many ways is a cause of deep solicitude and alarm; that the act which invites neighboring States to pour in their floods of pleasure-seekers and "servants of Mammon" has not been called for by the necessities of the residents of New-Jersey, and is, consequently, deeply to be deplored; and, moreover, that nothing can excuse the Legislature for having enacted a law to require thousands of laborers in the employ of railroad and other corporations to work upon the Sabbath "to their own moral and spiritual injury." It appears that the railroad employers have entreated the clergymen of Elizabeth and elsewhere to "create a correct public sentiment for their protection and relief," and that the agitation now going on so vigorously has been commenced in response thereto.

WASHINGTON.

The Dissatisfied Bidders for Indian Contracts—French Postage—Ex-Senator Foote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The disappointed bidders for the Indian beef contracts have practically abandoned their attempts to secure an opening of the award of the Commissioner. The attorney of one of the bidders this morning called upon the President to request him to order a reversal of the award, but the President expressed himself unwilling to interfere with the decision. No final papers have as yet been signed, but it is believed Secretary Delano will confirm the award.

POSTAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The negotiations for a postal treaty with France are likely to be considerably delayed by the change in Government. If the Marquis Noailles is continued as the representative of France at this capital, as is hoped, he will be compelled to await the views of the new Finance Minister before agreeing to any proposition. At the last interview, nine cents were still insisted on as the postage rate by France, and eight cents by the United States.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in this city is ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, who bears his years well, being apparently as vigorous as ever.

The State Legislature and Our City Foundlings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 23d of May a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Robertson, and speedily ordered to a third reading, adding fifty per cent to our already overtaxed people for the foundlings of the City.

In 1871 the Sisters of Charity obtained the privilege of caring for the waifs of New-York, receiving therefor an appropriation of $3 per week for each foundling received. Then they got lands and money for the needful buildings. In 1872 they asked for and obtained an increase of 100 per cent. on the previous grant, or $3 per capita for each week. Now they have got Mr. Robertson's bill passed both Houses giving them $3 per week for the same duty. Thus in three years the cost has increased 200 per cent., including lands and buildings. Yet during the last five years the City has expended at Randall's Island some $800,000 for suitable buildings for this same class of children. Hence it is high time to ask ourselves how much is it to cost us for the support of the foundlings of this City.

We invoke the veto of the Governor upon this bill, because it is exorbitant in its requirements—three dollars per week and buildings, when the work can be done at a far less rate, and is already being done at a less rate at Randall's Island. If we are to farm out this business, let it be done by public competition, and we know that it will not cost the City more than $3 per week. Yet the bill grants these Sisters $3 per week, and reaches back to May 11, 1872, and gives them the privilege of assuming any number of such children to be under their care, so that they can have the nominal charge of all the Roman Catholic orphans of the City and make the Controller pay them $3 per week for each. It is the greatest sweep in the way of sectarian appropriations that we have yet seen or heard of in New-York. There is no limit in it. It is both vicious in principle and oppressive in its expensive operation. Thus may be obtained from the public treasury all the money needed for all their schools and asylums—from $100,000 to say $500,000 per annum. How greatly must the Legislature have been imposed upon during the last hours of a prolonged session. The Governor alone can correct the hasty and expensive act. We demand such action, since the bill removes the previous restriction held by the Commissioners of Public Charities. If we have got a reformed commission, in heaven's name let us see how they can manage affairs before we undertake such a radical change and fling the last cent from New-Yorkers.

There will be no suffering in consequence, for the Sisters already get $3 per week for the waifs they actually receive, and others will supply the need, if any exists. Moreover, the institution at Randall's Island can do it with little additional charge to the purse. But give the people a chance to express themselves, and next year they can vote them to the $5 per week, if found to be absolutely required, as excuse the Sisters from their care of waifs, as being the expensive for Republican institutions. Let Gov. DIX veto this out.

AMERICUS.

The following is a copy of the bill referred to:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New-York," passed May 11, 1871.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be necessary for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to make the certificate mentioned in section twelve of the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, in the City of New-York," passed May 11, 1871, as to the sums expended in the care and provision for infants in the Infant Hospital, nor for the maintenance and hospital care of children at the Nursery for children, on Randall's Island, but the Controller of the City of New-York shall, in each year hereafter, pay in monthly payments to the treasurer of said foundling asylum, the sum of $3 per week, or at the rate thereof, for each and every child or foundling at any time in charge or under the care and control of said asylum, and shall also within thirty days from the passage of this act, make up and pay to said treasurer the deficiency or difference between the said rate or sum of $3, and the rate or sum heretofore paid for each child or foundling in said asylum, or under the care or charge thereof since the passage of said act of May 11, 1872, and the amounts to be paid under this act shall be levied and collected in each and every year by the Supervisors of the County of New-York, in the manner provided in the said twelfth section of the act hereby amended.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Decorating the Graves of Deceased Soldiers—Impressive Ceremonies Yesterday—A Feast of Flowers.

Yesterday dawned bright and clear on the three cities. A light breeze sprung up during the early forenoon, and helped to temper the increasing heat of the sun's rays. Gradually the streets assumed a holiday appearance, and thousands of the citizens came flocking from all points to witness the great event of the day. Down town, save for the traffic of the street-cars and stages, presented the silent aspect of the Sabbath. The stores, warehouses, and offices were almost all closed, and the national banner floated at half-mast from the flagstaffs of the principal buildings. In the harbor the numerous shipping—Italian, German, French, British, Swedish, and other nationalities—all alike honored the day by displaying the usual insignia of mourning. The great and varied crowd, like a huge wave, gaining volume as it went, moved up Broadway toward the rendezvous at Union-square. As the day wore on and the hour approached for the column to move, not only the square, but every available spot of vantage ground along Broadway, was literally packed with anxious spectators. Looking north from the City Hall Park, the sidewalks presented the appearance of two black streaks, animated and surging in the foreground, but gradually dwindling to a most attenuated line as they converged in the distance. The utmost order and good feeling prevailed; indeed each person seemed *en rapport* with his neighbor, and a certain expression of pride was visible on each face as the strains of martial music told that the war-worn veterans were approaching. There they filed past, with firm step and erect bearing, looking every inch the soldier. And in their midst were carried the remnants of their tattered battle-flags, mute witnesses of many a bloody campaign. Hats are raised to the glorious ensigns, and the proud swell of the heart soon gives place to one of tender sympathy at the approach of the orphans of the Republic. Kindly greetings and marks of approbation saluted the boys and girls from the home as they moved down Broadway to the South Ferry. The display of flowers and evergreens excited much attention, the splendid catafalque and its magnificent team and gorgeous housings being the centre of attraction in the floral department. During the march of the procession to the ferry the guns of Castle William on Governor's Island thundered forth the customary salutes prescribed for the occasion by the rules of the service. The rain which fell in the afternoon did not materially interfere with the programme, as almost all the proceedings at the cemeteries had terminated when the rain commenced. About 7 o'clock P. M. the companies of the National Guard which participated in the parade returned to the City and marched to their armories, the vivacious quicksteps of the bands ringing merrily in the still air and awaking the echoes of the now silent streets. The parade, though not so imposing in numbers or display as that of last year, was, on the whole, a decided success, and worthy of that beautiful ceremony which brightens the melancholy memories of Decoration Day.

At Farragut's Grave.

Before 1 o'clock yesterday morning large parties of ladies and gentlemen, for the most part members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and their families and friends, began to arrive at the guard-room of the Marine Barracks, adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and at the house of Col. Broome, the Commandant of Marines, near by. The young and old of both sexes, and of widely different positions in life, the rich and the poor, the battle-scarred veteran and the civilian, were all represented in the assemblage; and, notwithstanding the unusual hour for such a gathering, and the certainty of losing a night's rest and encountering the fatigue of a long journey in the chilly night air, the proportion of ladies and children was very great. They bore bouquets and wreaths of fragrant flowers in their hands, and, as they sat patiently and good-humoredly waiting for the signal to start upon the mission which had brought them there, it was evident that they regarded the patriotic duty which they had voluntarily assumed as one of no common importance. When one remembers that all that multitude had come merely to lay flowers upon the grave of one man, we cannot but feel that the memory of Farragut still lives and is honored in the hearts of the people.

At 2 o'clock the signal to start was given. A company of marines, to the tap of the drum, marched off through the darkness in the direction of the river-front of the Navy-yard. The three Brooklyn posts of the Grand Army of the Republic followed, Post Thatford No. 3 being represented by ten men, under Commander Woodhead; Post Wadsworth No. 4 with 125 men, Commander Jackson in charge; Post Rankin No. 10, Commander Perry. There were 100 marines under the general command of Col. J. L. Broome, in four squads, commanded by First Lieut. Geo. M. Wells, First Lieut. F. H. Harrington, First Lieut. R. L. Mead, and Second Lieut. Wm. F. Spicer. The Marine Band and the band from the receiving ship Vermont accompanied the party. Following the members of the Grand Army of the Republic came the guests and the ladies and gentlemen bringing flowers, to the number of about 400. The whole company, including the marines, aggregated over 500. After a tramp of about ten minutes through the dark, sentries with lanterns acting as guides, the Harlem, the boat hired for the purpose, was seen at the dock, with steam up, awaiting the arrival of the party, who speedily embarked, many to seek comfortable corners in the vain hope of being able to sleep. At 2:10 the gang-plank was hauled in, and the steam-boat started up the East River for Harlem, the wide-awake and merry ones of the party enjoying themselves by singing familiar airs or listening to the music of others, the sleepy-heads yawning and unsuccessfully looking for quiet places in out-of-the-way corners of the boat.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock the Harlem steamed alongside the Fourth-avenue Railroad bridge, on the Morrisania side of the Harlem River, and the debarkation began. After another walk a special train of the Harlem Road was found on a siding a short distance from the bridge. The seven cars composing it were soon filled by the company from the boat, and at 3 o'clock a start for Woodlawn was made. After a ride of about twenty-five minutes the station was reached, and, in the grey dawn of the morning, the party formed itself in the proper order to enter the cemetery. The marines led, marching in files of four, the Posts of the Grand Army came immediately behind, and the rest of the visitors brought up the rear.

The band of the Marine Corps began to play "Auld Lang Syne," and with slow and measured step the whole assemblage began to march in solemn silence up the hill through the beautiful winding lane that leads to the entrance of Woodlawn. In perfect order the procession slowly wound up the hill, even the civilians maintaining a military precision in their ranks; and lads who had hitherto been boisterous in their mirth were now hushed and quiet, nothing disturbing the silence but the subdued music and the muffled beat of the drum. As the brow of the hill was reached the rosy light from the east was just beginning to touch the trees with a golden hue, the landscape spreading below seeming almost unreal in its beauty in the misty light in which it was half hidden. The music suddenly ceased as the procession filed through the portals of the city of the dead, and then, after a silence made more impressive by the muffled and slow beating of the drums, the solemn dead march from Saul was played as the company slowly wound through the fragrant green aisles of foliage on its way to the tomb of Farragut. Reaching, at length, the high mound upon which his simple mausoleum rests, the military filed toward the western side of the circular hedge of low shrubs which forms the unpretending boundary of his resting place. The rest of the procession quietly took their places in a circle about the mound, four marines—the color guard—took their stand with military promptness and care near the centre of the plot, and in front of and facing the white marble pillar of the great admiral's tomb, bearing aloft the national ensign, now drooping to the motionless air as though in grief over him whose remains lay beneath. Then, nearer the pillar and in front of a bed of beautiful flowers, with his face toward the marines, bearing the colors, comrade William Costner, the color-bearer of Post Wadsworth No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, solemnly and carefully took his place, bearing the flag of his command. Then ensued an impressive pause, so as not to begin the ceremonies too soon before sunrise, and nothing was heard but the merry twittering of the birds, every one watching the Eastern sky, which was by this time streaked with purple and gold.

Mr. George D. Wickes, the Grand Marshal of the ceremonies, then announced Rev. J. D. Bass, who bowed his head and uttered a short prayer, asking that the example of Admiral Farragut might not be lost, but treasured up by the youth of the country, and that they would strive to imitate his virtue and his patriotism.

After all present had joined in the singing of "America," Mr. John A. Taylor delivered a short address appropriate to the occasion.

The band then played an air, after which Mr. Benjamin E. Hale spoke briefly, eulogizing the virtues of Admiral Farragut, whose grave they had come so far to lay a tribute upon, and paying a compliment to Col. Broome, who was with the Admiral at New-Orleans, and was the first to enter the captured city.

The Doxology having been sung, Rev. T. D. Williams pronounced the benediction, and the strewing of flowers over the grave began. A perfect shower of beautiful flowers fell upon it, Miss Hale depositing a magnificent white cross. Then, just as the sun began to bathe the hill-tops in his golden light, three volleys were fired by the marines as a salute, and the ceremonies were over.

The Procession in New-York and at Cypress Hills.

Early yesterday morning people began to gather in Union-square from all parts of the City and the neighboring country. Some of them stood upon the walks long before the procession of the Grand Army of the Republic was expected to pass, eager to obtain a good view of the different companies as they formed into line. The colored population turned out in strong force. There were ladies in silks, with expensive laces, and women in calico, with market-baskets on their arms. The beggar in tatters and the banker in broadcloth stood close together, each interested in witnessing the observance of the day. The sun shone brightly, and the sky was blue and clear as that of Italy.

Soon the great wagons which were to bear the flowers to decorate the graves of the fallen brave began to gather about the square. Some of them were loaded with the fragrant offerings, some were not, and these halted at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic until nimble hands put them in readiness. Half-past 9 o'clock had been designated as the time when the procession would begin to move, but it was not until 10 o'clock that the head of the column passed the Lincoln monument and filed into Broadway. The monument was handsomely decorated with wreaths of flowers and twining evergreens. The posts and organizations participating in the procession, the order in which they formed, and the line of march were as follows:

The First Division, in charge of Comrade Ira D. Whitman, assisted by Comrade Fred. Danelhauer, formed on the south side of Seventeenth-street, right resting on Broadway: First, Department Commander and Staff of the State of New-York; second, General Field and Staff Officers of First Division, N. G., S. N. Y., mounted; third, Governor's Island Band; fourth, Hawkins' Zouaves Veterans; fifth, Company D, Sixth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.; sixth, Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.; seventh, Veteran Guards, Capt. Warfield; eighth, Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York; ninth, Catafalque; tenth, Phil. Kearney Post, No. 8; eleventh, Sedgwick Post, No. 11.

The Second Division, in charge of Comrade Theodore Smith, assisted by Comrade Joseph McDonald, formed on Sixteenth-street, south side, right resting on Broadway—First, Band of Koltes Post, No. 32; second, German Veteran Singing Society; third, Koltes Post, No. 32; fourth, Sumner Post, No. 24; fifth, James Miller Post, No. 76; sixth, Dahlgren Post, No 113; seventh, Farragut Post, No. 75; eighth, E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100.

The Third Division, in charge of Comrade Anton Andreasner, Assistant Marshal, assisted by Comrade Jacob Miller, formed on the south side of Fifteenth-street, right resting on Broadway—First, Fort Hamilton Band; second, Cameron Post, No. 79; third, Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13; fourth, James C. Rice Post, No. 29; fifth, George H. Thomas Post, No. 102.

The Fourth Division, in charge of Comrade Richard Follies, Assistant Marshal, assisted by Comrade John S. Phillips, formed around Union-square, right resting on the Lincoln Monument. First, children of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, in wagons; second, disabled veterans from Soldiers' Retreat; third, teams and wagons, furnished by express and manufacturing companies, with plants, flowers, and shrubs for decorating the graves.

So to the sound of the music of the bands, the long procession began to move down Broadway. The walks at either side were thronged with immense crowds, and the utmost efforts of the police were needed to keep them from interfering with the line of march. At nearly every block wreaths, baskets and bouquets of flowers were added to the immense number already in the wagons. The column occupied more than an hour in reaching South Ferry, and the capacity of the boats was tested severely to accommodate the numbers wishing to be landed in Brooklyn.

AT CYPRESS HILLS.

The operation of transferring the procession from one side to the other was finally performed, and a union was effected with the Brooklyn division. Street-cars were called into requisition, and upon arriving at East New-York the columns reformed and moved on to the Cypress Hills Cemetery. It was 1:16 o'clock when the advanced guard passed under the arch-way of the cemetery, the band playing the "Dead March of Saul." Friends, who had buried their dead at Cypress Hills, were busied since early noon in the decoration of the graves of those they loved, and as the sound of the mournful music reached their ears, they hurried to the avenues of the cemetery, through which the procession would pass, and awaited its coming.

Not only were the graves of soldiers decorated by these willing hands, but in every part of the cemetery floral offerings bore witness that the day had been improved to pay a loving tribute to those who were taken away from the fireside at home by the hand of death, as well as those who fell on the field of battle in behalf of their country. The soft air was laden with the perfume of these sweet tokens to the memory of the departed, and all through the cemetery could be seen the red of the rose, the white of the lily, and the green of the laurel. In one part of the inclosure, however, no flowers had been strewn. Away out to the left of the entrance, far, by a broad, winding avenue, and over the brow of a hill, green with verdure, there is a gradual slope, which forms a circle, descending like an amphitheatre. Like the amphitheatre, too, it has its seats; but they are the graves of fallen Union soldiers. Green and beautiful they are—above the mounds. There are no monuments with gilded inscriptions of their deeds—not even a tomb-stone with the name of him beneath. No flowers had been strewn above these graves, 4,000 in number. But thither through the cemetery filed the line of march of the Grand Army of the Republic. A platform had been erected in the centre of this great amphitheatre, tastefully draped with the red, white, and blue, and with the colors floating at half-mast above it. This was occupied by the speakers and directors of ceremonies. As the head of the column passed over the brow of the hill and began to descend toward the platform, the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were ordered to separate and file along among the graves. Soon the vast amphitheatre was filled with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the war-worn and tattered flags of Union regiments floating above them. Then began the usual singing of national hymns, delivering of orations, &c., which were brought to an abrupt termination by a sharp shower of rain, which caused many to scamper off for shelter. No sooner had the time arrived for the strewing of the graves with flowers, than the rain ceased, and willing hands lavished the floral offerings above the grassy mounds. Then the sun peeped through the clouds for a moment, and, as it were, smiled upon a scene which seemed like a foretaste of the millenium. Every grave was soon decked, however, and the concluding exercises began, which seemed a signal for a second sudden downpour of the rain. Nearly every one embraced the first opportunity to leave the cemetery, and it was not until the living had nearly deserted the scene that the clouds gave way and let the bright beams of the setting sun fall on the faces of the flowers, which were as fresh and lovely as the thoughts of those who had planted them there.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The proclamation making Decoration Day a legal holiday was duly respected by the municipal authorities and citizens of Brooklyn yesterday, and the courts, public offices, and, with few exceptions, the stores, were closed throughout the day. Apart from the decorations, the day was observed as all holidays are by those who have no special interest in their surroundings. Crowds went to the cemeteries, the younger portion of the community spent the day in the streets, but a majority remained quietly at home. The location in Brooklyn of so many cemeteries made the city a centre of attraction, and numbers of visitors came over from New-York during the earlier hours of the day. Green-Wood and Cypress Hills were the scenes of the most imposing ceremonies and the largest crowds, the attendance at the smaller burial-grounds coming chiefly from their immediate neighborhood.

At 10 o'clock the rush to the cemeteries in the suburbs commenced, and an hour later it was almost impossible to obtain, above the City Hall, so much as a foothold on the East New-York and Green-Wood cars. By far the largest number of persons went out to Cypress Hills Cemetery, the approaches to which were thronged with vehicles and pedestrians for hours before the commencement of the ceremonies. The railroad accommodations were utterly inadequate to the wants of the numbers of would-be passengers. The Broadway line, from Williamsburg—one of the leading approaches—ran their cars about every twelve minutes. The open cars carried every passenger that could possibly secure the slightest foothold, and on every close car passengers were seated on the roof, while others obtained a precarious foothold on the ledge, and made their hold secure by clinging to the roof. No less than thirteen were thus accommodated on a car which reached New-York at 2 P. M. The Fulton and Atlantic avenue lines did somewhat better, but numbers were compelled to decide between staying at home or walking through the dust to East New-York. In that usually quiet town, the scene was of the most animated character. As the various cars reached the common terminus in the village square, the passengers would rush for the transfer stages which carried them the remaining two miles to the cemetery gates. Several close cars were also added, and vehicles of all descriptions, from the commodious omnibus to the furniture cart, were run by private enterprise, but the united accommodation was insufficient, and many were obliged to walk. The only unpleasant feature of the day was the dust, which, moved by the perpetual traffic, blew in blinding clouds along the wide country road, covering every object in its track. The clothing of visitors and veterans suffered from the contact, and many turned back before reaching the cemetery. In the town itself the observance took the nature of a festival, and flags—not all at half-mast—blew from innumerable poles, while the verandahs of the houses along the village road were decorated with the national colors. Several additional cars were placed on the tracks leading to Green-Wood, and large crowds wended their way to that cemetery.

The decoration of the graves of Gen. Mallon and others, in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at Flatbush, was unaccompanied by any ceremonies. A wagon containing flowers was dispatched to the cemetery from the G. A. R. headquarters, and the chaplets were strewn on the tombs or hung on the marble shafts which marked the graves.

A delegation of five from Post Germaine Metternich, headed by Col. F. W. Obernier, visited the Lutheran Cemetery at sunrise and strewed flowers on the graves of the soldiers buried there. Calvary was decorated by a few friends of the dead from New-York and from the neighborhood of the cemetery. A few baskets of flowers were strewn over the few soldiers' mounds in loose profusion.

AT EVERGREEN.

The graves at Evergreen Cemetery were decked by Post Hamiltons No. 82, the procession also including members of the Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, the East New-York Fire Department, and three German singing societies. After parading the streets of East New-York, the procession entered the cemetery and two lines were formed around the soldiers' plot. A wagon load of flowers was scattered on the marble figures in the plot, and Marshal Broecher delivered a brief oration, at the conclusion of which prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Dudley, and "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was rendered by the singing societies. The plot in which several members of the Williamsburg Fire Department are buried was also decorated by the Board of Trustees. The ceremonies concluded at 1 P. M., at which hour there were several hundred visitors within the rails of the cemetery. Post Germaine Metternich, No. 82, after leaving Evergreens, joined their comrades at Cypress Hills. Posts Mansfield, No. 35, and Harry Lee, No. 31, numbering together about ninety men, paraded in Williamsburg, and were conveyed at 1 P. M. in open cars to East New-York, where they took their places in the procession to Cypress Hills.

The sailors' graves in the Naval Academy were decorated at 11 A. M. by a battalion of marines under Lieut. Spicer and twenty-three members of Post Wadsworth. Prayer was led by Rev. Donald McClarian and Rev. W. T. Fitch, and the oration was delivered by Capt. Thomas Charters.

The contributions of flowers to the Grand Army of the Republic numbered 254 pots, seven large baskets, and numerous wreaths.

At Green-Wood.

The programme for decorating the "soldier's plot" at Green-Wood was arranged in this way: The marines, members of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, with their wounded comrades and the Posts of the G. A. R., were to have assembled at, or before the Post-office in Washington-street, and to leave that place at 1 o'clock, marching past the City Hall through Court-street to Atlantic-avenue, where cars were awaiting to convey them to Seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. Disembarking at this place, they were to be joined by Post No. 3, of the G. A. R., and march to Green-Wood. The programme was not fully carried out, as will be shown hereafter.

In and around Washington-street, from an early hour in the forenoon, express wagons and drays were decorated with bunting, and in many instances surmounted by gilt eagles and emblematic devices. In this neighborhood, too, people crowded the sidewalks from 12 o'clock until the moment of starting.

One o'clock arrived and there was little appearance of any procession. Disabled veterans lounged about with members of the Fourteenth in fatigue uniform, and every now and then the expectant bystanders impatiently demanded why the procession didn't form and start. The fact was, Lieut. Col. Broome, with his 250 Marines, who were to take part in the ceremonies, had not returned from Farragut's grave at Woodlawn, where they had been the night and morning previous. Just as the City Hall clock marked the half hour, however, the band of the marines was heard, and they came up in column at a quick march a few moments later. Without further delay the procession was formed and started up Court-street ten minutes after. This was the order in which it marched:

Platoon of Police.
Band of the Brooklyn Fourteenth.
Band of the Vermont.
The Marines.
The Fourteenth.
Veterans and Members of the G. A. R.
The Floral Carriages.
Disabled Veterans in Carriages.
Other Members of the G. A. R.

At a quick step the column passed up Court-street, and took the cars and proceeded to the corner of Seventh-street and Fifth avenue, where Post No. 3, G. A. R. had been anxiously waiting for an hour or more. Here again the procession was formed, and marched with bands playing and colors flying gaily to the entrance to Green-Wood. At this place crowds of ladies, children, and gentlemen were assembled to witness the imposing ceremonies. The head of the column halted under the great "Passing-bell Tower" for a moment, and when it moved forward again the whole character of the march was changed. The band played funeral dirges and the soldiers stepped in sympathetic time. Up and around the winding avenues, between the grassy knolls, where solemn obelisks and tombstones pointing heavenward told of the sacred dead beneath, treaded the men on this errand of holy commemoration until they reached "Soldiers' Plot." The waysides were lined by hundreds of civilians of every station in life, meekly eager to take part in the work. The clouds overhead gathered thick and dark, threatening rain, but nobody seemed to regard them at all. At last, when the spot was reached, and the last resting-places of the departed "boys in blue" were seen the column halted, and the marines and members of the Grand Army of the Republic lined both sides of the plot, while the police kept the crowds behind from pressing too closely on them. At this time the early presence of friends come to honor the dead, was apparent, as many of the graves, indeed, nearly all of them, were already decorated with fresh new flowers of Spring, destined to bloom and flourish in their new beds. All being in order, about 3:15 P. M. Rev. A. G. Lawson opened the services with prayer, and Capt. Tanner, of the Grand Army of the Republic, who had lost both legs fighting for his country, delivered the oration. Just as he began, the rain began to fall, and, growing gradually more heavy, wet many of the Summer-clad spectators, and compelled hundreds to retire. They had waited patiently from 2 until the time the services began for the arrival of the decorators to be driven away by the wet before the solemn pageant was concluded. Many other gentlemen were to have spoken, but only the military and police could hear a word of those who did, because standing at the head of the plot, in its centre, no man could be heard outside of it, where the people were compelled to stand. The graves were duly decorated, and the military, who were under orders to see it through, remained till all was over. The rain drove large numbers of the others away at an early stage of the proceedings.

The Day in Westchester.

A few hours after the close of the ceremonies over the grave of Farragut, by the marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and others, a detachment of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., numbering about seventy-five, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Hitchcock, visited Woodlawn Cemetery for the purpose of decorating the graves of Sergt. Wyatt, and privates Page and Prior, who were killed in the riot on the 12th of July, 1871. An eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, rector of the Church of the Resurrection, in Eighty-fifth-street, chaplain of the regiment. Each officer and private of the regiment present then deposited flowers upon the graves of the three victims of the riot. The grave of Admiral Farragut was then visited and a variety of beautiful flowers, contributed by Major George B. McLean, (of the Old Guard, the nucleus of the Ninth Regiment,) were planted. After a benediction pronounced by the chaplain, the regiment returned to the City to take part in other ceremonies.

Oliver Tilden Post No. 96, G. A. R., of Morrisania, assembled at an early hour and proceeded to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades at different cemeteries in the neighborhood, as follows: At Bensonia, 5; Catholic Cemetery, Eighth-street, Morrisania, 6; West Farms, 9; Woodlawn, 4. The post then left for Yonkers to take part in the ceremonies at St. John's Cemetery.

At Yonkers quite an imposing demonstration took place, under the marshalship of Wm. Riley, with David S. Munn as chief of staff. About 1 o'clock P. M. the line was formed in Getty-square and intersecting streets as follows: Yonkers Mounted Police, Grand Marshal and Aids, (mounted,) band, James C. Rice Post No. 29, G. A. R., Commander, N. Herder Clark; Friendship Lodge, I. O. G. T., Post Department officers G. A. R., in carriages; field and staff officers Third Regiment National Guard; Oliver Tilden Post No. 96, G. A. R; floral car, containing thirteen little girls, dressed in white, with a guard of honor; Kitching Post No. 60, G. A. R., Senior Vice Commander E. C. Nodine commanding; orators of the day, in carriages; Teutonia Society; disabled soldiers and sailors, in carriages; Company H, Third Regiment N. G. N. Y. S., Capt. Wm. Macfarlane commanding; Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, G. A. R., Commander Oscar Tompkins commanding; Harry Garry Society; Turners' Society; Delaney Guards, (colored,) Capt. Skinner commanding; Mayor and Common Council and city officers of Yonkers, in carriages.

After a few introductory remarks by the Grand Marshal, Rev. Mr. Reid offered a prayer. Judge Baird made a brief address, and was followed by Comrade J. W. Hartley, of Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R., and Comrade N. D. Clark, of James C. Rice Post. At this stage of the proceedings, a telegram was received from Gen. H. A. Barnum, who was expected as the chief orator of the day, announcing his inability to be present. Rev. R. M. Stratton then delivered an excellent and effective address, at the close of which the ceremony of decorating the graves, numbering about sixty, was performed. About two thousand persons assembled at the cemetery on the occasion, while many others were driven away by rain.

The Day in New-Jersey.

All the public buildings and schools in Jersey City were closed yesterday, as were many private business places. The graves in the various cemeteries were decorated in the morning privately, and the procession did not enter any of the cemeteries, only passing by them. The line formed on Newark-avenue, at the Five Corners, and moved at 2 o'clock. The procession was about three-quarters of a mile in length, and Mayor O'Neill, the Board of Aldermen, Police Commissioners, and members of other departments of the City Government, temperance societies, councils of the Order of United American Mechanics, members of the Press, and details from the public schools, Orphans' Home, and Police and Fire Departments, joined with the posts of the Grand Army, and with the soldiery in the celebration. The route of the procession was from the Five Corners, south through Hudson City and Bergen to the southern limit of the present city, thence through Lafayette into old Jersey City, and north to Hamilton Park, where the parade was dismissed after review. In Hoboken the Posts of the G. A. R. paraded with the First Battalion and the members of the Common Council, and the graves were decorated. The veterans also decorated the graves at Weehawken, Union Hill, and other places in the northern portion of Hudson County, though there was no united attempt at display. In the Jersey City Tabernacle, in the evening, a memorial meeting was held, the attendance being large and the building crowded. Rev. A. J. B. Palmer presided, and addresses were made by Judge A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn; Chairman Palmer, Chaplain Coyle, and Capt. Cloke. The children from the Orphans' Home, on Pavonia-avenue, sang, and Herbert Quaife, Esq., recited "Cover them over with Flowers."

The Decoration Day in Newark was very generally observed under the auspices of Phil. Kearny and Lincoln Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the morning Lincoln Post proceeded to Fairmount Cemetery and decorated all the graves marked with flags. At the conclusion of the decoration, prayer was offered by Rev. John Faull. In the afternoon, Phil. Kearny Post formed a procession on Market-street, in connection with the German Veterans and invited guests, and paraded through Market-street and South Orange-avenue, to Fairmount Cemetery, where prayer was said by Chaplain Tuttle, and an address was delivered by Major G. B. Halsted. The graves were then again decorated, when the procession reformed and proceeded to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the ceremonies were repeated.

In Orange there was a parade of the civic societies and public schools. The graves were decorated by the children, and Rev. C. H. Munn delivered an address.

In New-Brunswick the day was observed in accordance with the prearranged programme, and the affair passed off very pleasantly. In the evening services were held in the Second Reformed Church, and an address was delivered by Rev. Chas. W. Heisley.

In Elizabeth the day was very generally neglected. There was no parade and the public schools were not closed, although they have been every time before, and it was expected they would be yesterday, but they were not.

In the other cities of the State the same apathy prevailed, and except in Newark and Jersey City the observance of the day seems to be very greatly neglected.

The Day on Long Island.

The day was generally observed as a holiday in Flushing, the tradesmen, with few exceptions, complying with the request made by the village post of the Grand Army, that they should close their stores. A committee of ladies attended at the Town Hall at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and received and arranged the flowers for the decoration of the soldiers' monument in the Flushing Cemetery, the ceremonies attendant upon which took place at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The George Huntsman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, had a part in the exercises, and Rev. W. H. Boole, formerly chaplain of the Fifth Regiment, delivered the address. The Fire Department was also represented, and the attendance of citizens was very large.

The day was observed with considerable ceremony at Orient. Rev. C. J. K. Jones delivered an oration at the Monument grounds at 11 o'clock A. M.

There was no special observance at Jamaica, but a large delegation of citizens visited Cypress Hills, and took part in the observances there.

At Staten Island.

There were no decoration observances on Staten Island yesterday, the post of the Grand Army of the Republic for Richmond County being disorganized, and no arrangements, consequently, having been made. The members of the old Post Shaw No. 71, held several meetings recently with a view to reorganization, but thus far without success.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

Memorial Exercises at the Academy of Music.

The memorial exercises given under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, were carried out last evening at the Academy of Music. The parquet and balcony were well filled, but the upper part of the house was sparsely occupied, the enthusiasm, however, more than compensated for the paucity of numbers.

On the stage were ranged seats for the boys and girls of the Union Home and School, who, with their band, numbered about 150. The boys were attired in a semi-military uniform of cadet gray with black trimming, and the girls in white dresses.

The exercises commenced with a reunion march, dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic, and performed by the Governor's Island Military Band, under the leadership of Prof. Jos. Emil Stigler. During the performance, the following officers entered on the stage: Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Col. Page, Col. Patrick, Col. A. H. Mulligan, Capt. McQuade, Capt. Keenan, Capt. Whitman, and several others. Among the audience were noticed Gen. Ingalls, Gen. Shaler, Chief Justice Daly, and other gentlemen of note.

When the music had ceased, Gen. Pinckney, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, as the presiding officer of the evening. Gen. Hancock, who was greeted with repeated rounds of applause, called the meeting to order, and Rev. Dr. Willis opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. George H. Hepworth was then introduced, and delivered an address, in the course of which he said that as that day comes in its annual round, memory remind us of the past. It should never be forgotten what is owing to those who lie under the sod, and what benefits we now enjoy through their valor. There were plenty during the period of strife who were very valiant at home, ready to go, and never going; willing to die, but never dying; and anxious to give up all for the country, but ending by getting very rich themselves. But there were many who did go to the front, who gave up their lives for their country, and shed their blood, that we to-day might enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity throughout the land. Every cradle that is now rocked in peace, and every acre of land that is being tilled, has been consecrated in a baptism of soldiers' blood. De Tocqueville pointed out the perils of our system of government; but when the hour of peril came, one-half of our population were under arms. Defeat was prophesied by the European nations, for they said the army consisted of but 20,000 men; but when the country needed the men, the largest army ever seen in the world was ready to stand by and fight for the Government of their country. The country desired peace, and many sacrifices were made at its shrine. "Peace at any cost," was desired by the North, but peace could not always be maintained. The overt act came at last, and the flag, so much loved by Americans, was torn down at Sumter. Then the North arose, and declared themselves determined to raise that flag again and nail it to the mast, no matter at what cost. The country's freedom and her institutions have been purchased and preserved at a terrible price, and it is the duty of all true citizens to see that they are and shall be still preserved. It is the duty of citizens to see that the officers of the nation have a nobility of character that shall challenge the world, and that they are not to be bought with a bribe of either silver or gold. The country has been carried through peril and storm. What has been done for New-York City during the last eighteen months must be done for the whole country. Where are those men who were willing to collect the taxes that they might use them? Some in Europe, and the others wishing they were there; but all stigmatized. Such must be done for the whole country, so that none but pure and honest men shall hold office. It is a glorious thing to be able to look at the good old flag, which to-day does not wave over a single slave. God bless the flag, and God bless the orphans of those soldiers who fell during the war. Those orphans belong to the country, and the country should see to them; but, first of all, each should be a true patriot in himself, and devoted to his country's interests and welfare. [Applause.]

At the close of Mr. Hepworth's remarks the band of the school performed the "Grand Army March," composed especially for the school band.

ORATION OF GEN. HAWLEY.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was then introduced. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have not come to argue any cause. I have no proposition to prefer; no glove to throw down; nor have I a speech or oration to make. We have been to see our brothers' graves to-day, and to strew them with flowers. We have been engaged in ceremonies in honor of dead friends and comrades, dead brothers, sons, fathers, and husbands. Yet we are not sad and sorrowing. Indeed we mourn, yet we also exultingly rejoice. We rejoice that all our fellow-citizens are coming to reckon this as a permanent national holiday—a rest from labor, and a study of the great war and its lessons. We shall obtain unanimous support for it by and by. "For every one is accustomed to praise the man who is no more," said Pericles, "for the living are exposed to envy on their rivalry, but those who are in no one's way are honored with a good will from all oppositions."

We come to record the names of men who went out to deeds of violence. They laid down the implements of peaceful industry, and went forth in the uniform of war, with the weapon of death in their hands to do battle for their duty, and all lessons of patriotism learned at the mother's knee went with them. The contest to which they sped was one of conviction, and it could never have been waged without the profound conviction that the cause was just. They felt that God most solemnly approved it and would most surely aid. But not all our soldiers reasoned long or deeply upon the moral causes and necessities underlying the great movement, but they had been taught that next to their duty to God they owed a duty to their country, and many a young man, thoughtless of heaven before, felt in the battle one strong comfort and support—he was then performing his duty to God and his country. Dearer to us now than life shall be the memory of the beloved dead, who demonstrated that among our brown, rough, sturdy men and beardless boys were bright, clear souls, glowing with a sublime love of liberty, law, and justice, and the old flag symbolizing all, who suffered as patiently, fought as stubbornly, and charged as gallantly as the noblest in history. These were our jewels, these our heroes, these our aristocrats and princes, upon whom beauty smiles and poetry and oratory lavishes its praises. [Applause.] Gen. Hawley here reviewed the causes leading up to the war, and alluded to the disadvantages it was thought that would be felt by reason of the previous bringing up of the young men of the country, and a supposed lack of courage therefrom that unfitted us for the stormy field of war, and which would show in bold contrast in a contest with our unruly, warmer-blooded brethren of the South. He continued: While there was something in this of fault, I am ready to assert and maintain that in a cause that is clearly just, and identified in the minds of all the men, women, and children with the demands of morality, republicanism, intelligence, patriotism, &c., people will fight best that are most intelligent and moral; I mean in modern warfare. After referring to the influence of education in increasing the efficiency of the soldier, Gen. Hawley depicted in glowing terms the life of a soldier, from his first enrolment in time of war, in the camp, at the bivouac, on the march, and the excitements and fears which attack the tyro as well as the veteran on going into action, and how, after the first few shots are fired, the soldier forgets all else, and becomes seized with unbounded enthusiasm, not noticing the falling of his comrades in the pangs of death, until the victory is gained. He said, in such a moment, who thinks of the dead? But some staggering friend recalls us from the clouds of glory and we look about us. He feebly calls out to us, and as we stoop toward his whitening face we notice the red spot, and the rugged wound, and where he falls he is buried. Go to that field now and you find it overgrown with brambles and weeds. Thence a thoughtful country has now moved his dust, with that also of tens of thousands of others to chosen cemeteries, where it shall be honored forever. But it is not thus with all. Thousands were hastily thrown by rebel hands into indistinguishable graves. Some rest in the depths of the sea. Thirteen thousand lie in solemn ranks in Andersonville. There these brave soldiers slowly crept into their graves rather than falter in devotion to the flag. This was heroism higher than that of the stormy battle. About the great hospitals are long rows behind rows of head-boards, showing the resting-place of the multitudes who died slowly of wounds and disease. It is the minority who die from violence. One significant fact I always noticed, and that was that I never heard one sick, wounded, or dying soldier ever reproach his country or declare that he suffered in an unjust cause. No! it was a people's war in a just cause, and if it had not been so our young men would not have marched out, and our women would not have given their first born, with consecrating tears. So here we meet in honor of the men who died for liberty and their country. Their perishable dust is widely scattered about; their spirits are near us. They are forever silent on earth, and who shall speak for them? They felt sure their memories would be respected, that their honor would be safe in the hands of the survivors. This concourse of old comrades, true friends, and true-hearted women proves that they counted truly. They are silent, but every thoughtful, patriotic citizen hears voices louder than trumpets, more emphatic than cannon, pleading for justice and honor to the dead.

Our first duty, ever coming before decorations and orations, is to the orphans and mothers whom they left to our guardianship. To all these let every honorable soldier prove a son and a brother. They are to be succored in distress and honored for their sacrifices. Yes, we shall honor them in word and deed. We shall make many books whereupon finished and elegant writers shall labor long to chronicle the story of their long marches, their battles, and their songs and jests, their wounds, and their sickness and their deaths, their weary imprisonments, and horrible starvations, and their many heroic acts. With these books shall the children grow up, and all be taught that these heroes died for the honor of their great country; died to make it sure that a republic can live; died to make it truly free, and to keep it united, to make it a home for all suffering and oppressed people, a refuge where men's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall be forever held sacred. Call all the beauty of poetry to sing the praises of these men, and of their sisters, wives, mothers, and daughters, who, in their noble works and labors in the hospital and on the field, and by their struggles with poverty at home, and by their tears and their prayers did so gloriously bear their full share of sorrow, and now shall have their full share of the honor. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. Hawley's oration the Governor's Island Band played the overture to "William Tell," which was loudly applauded by the audience. The Idlewild Quartet next followed, singing an ode composed for the occasion, entitled "Integer Vitæ." The Children of Union Home School next sang a pretty hymn in an effective manner, which was succeeded by the rendering of a selection from "Martha" by the band. The proceedings were brought to a close by the benediction.

Memorial Exercises in Brooklyn.

The memorial services in the evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, although liberally advertised, did not bring together more than 600 persons, the galleries being saved from entire desertion only by a single row of faces. The programme was carried out to the letter, however, and the slimness of the audience was the only exception to success. Gen. Philip S. Crooke occupied the chair, and at 8:15 o'clock the services were opened with an overture by the Marine Band, which supplied excellent instrumental music during the evening. Rev. Emory T. Haynes, of the Hansom-place M. E. Church, followed with a prayer for the soldiers' widows and children. Keller's hymn, "Our Braves," was then rendered by a chorus, and met with applause. Gen. Crooke followed with introductory remarks, in which he said that although among certain politicians doubts were raised as to the propriety of the ceremonies of Decoration Day, yet among the soldiers of both sections there was but the one feeling of gratification at the general recognition and tribute which formed the chief elements of the celebration. The war proved the manhood of the country, and those

Continued on Tenth Page.

Compounding a Felony—A Settlement with Thieves.

TROY, N. Y., May 30.—Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of the bonds stolen from the Waterford Bank, have been returned by the thieves, who have received thirty-five per cent. and immunity from punishment for their trouble.

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad—Vermont Division—will be, when completed, a link of 118 miles in a great trunk line extending from Montreal and Ogdensburg to Portland. Being shorter by fifty and fifty-seven miles than any other route from the great lakes and Montreal, respectively, to tide-water, the line will undoubtedly receive a very large proportion of the freight shipments from the North-western States and Canada. The value of the road, its economy of construction and prudence of operation of the sixty miles already completed, give the best evidence that its six per cent. gold bonds are as safe as any investment now offered.—*The Financier, New-York, May 17, 1873.*

Poisoned Water.

Read the pamphlet on *Zinc Poisoning by Galvanized Iron Pipes.* All the news-dealers have it. Price two cents.—*Advertisement.*

PILES—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

For all Unpleasant Conditions of the Human Skin BURNETT'S KALLISTON is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Summer.

Although the mother of myriads of beautiful flowers, is apt to steal the roses from the cheeks of those who are exposed to its fiery breath. At this season if there are any germs of disease in the system, the heat is pretty sure to develop them. The bilious, the dyspeptic, the nervous, the debilitated, suffer more at this period of the year than at any other. They, therefore, require an invigorating and regulating medicine, and this desideratum has been placed within the reach of all in the form of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. To recount the uses of this invaluable preventive and remedy, seems like repeating a familiar fact that has been notorious everywhere for many, many years. Who does not know that dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, diarrheal affections, rheumatism, nervous complaints, kidney disturbances, and constitutional weakness in both sexes are relieved and radically cured by this powerful yet harmless vegetable preparation?

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There is nothing can compare with it for making the healthiest, best, and cheapest Spring or Summer beverage in the world. Sold by the bottle, quart, or gallon. Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

No family should leave their house alone for the Summer without its being protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. It is always on duty.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

By Use of the Telegraph, Families traveling may secure elegant rooms at the American House, Boston, replete with every detail of comfort and luxury. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of Superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Lyon's Insect Powder will not harm a baby, but they are death to fleas, cockroaches, and bugs.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BERTHOUD—LANDRY.—On Thursday, May 29, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, FREDERICK C. BERTHOUD to BLANCHE C. LANDRY, daughter of the late Francis Landry, of this City.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—On Friday evening, May 30, at her late residence, No. 25 West 31st-st., MARIA ACKERMAN, widow of Jonathan C. Ackerman, formerly of New-Brunswick, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENTON.—On Wednesday, May 28, BUCKLEY P. BENTON, at his residence, No. 40 Hanson-place, Brooklyn, aged 47 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DECKER.—On Thursday, May 29, 1873, at Travisville, Staten Island, MATTHIAS DECKER, in the 64th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, June 1, from the Travisville M. E. Church, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Richmond on the arrival of the boat leaving Pier No. 19 North River at 11:30 A. M.

GRANGER.—On the 29th inst., FLORA GRANGER, in the nineteenth year of her age.
The relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 463½ Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEMSLEY.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, FRANCIS HEMSLEY, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral service at 12 M. Saturday, at Willis-street Church, Paterson, (Rev. Mr. Knapp.) Trains leave Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 10 and 11 A. M.
☞ Boston, Mass. papers please copy; also Nottingham, England.

KEYS.—On Thursday, May 29, 1873, REUBY M., infant son of Elijah C. and Libbie H. Keys, and only grandson of Reuben Mapelsden.
Funeral services on Saturday, May 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his grandfather, Chas. C. Keys, No. 154 East 73th-st.

KELLEY.—May 29, ARTHUR F. KELLEY, aged 26 years, 7 months, the son of Theodore Kelley.
The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 221 Bleecker-st., on Sunday, the 1st inst., at 1 o'clock.

KIP.—At her late residence, Rhinebeck, on Hudson, Wednesday morning, May 28th, SARAH ANN BERGH, widow of the late Henry J. Kip.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral from her late residence, this, Saturday, the 31st inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet at the depot at Rhinebeck; trains of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad leaving Grand Central Depot at 8 and 10:45 A. M.

MANSON.—On the 30th, suddenly, of scarlet fever, FRED. IRVING, only son of Fred. W. and Josephine W. Manson, aged 4 years, 9 months.
Funeral Saturday, 3 P. M. Friends invited to attend.

McCORMICK.—After a short illness, at No. 603 West 52d-st., on Friday morning, May 30, ROBERT McCORMICK, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 75 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Sunday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

MUNGER.—On Thursday, May 29, of heart disease, CHARLES CALVIN, eldest son of Lavina E. and the late Calvin Munger, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 141 East 30th-st., on Saturday morning, May 31, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Saratoga Springs for interment.

NEILSON.—On Wednesday, May 28, after a brief illness, MARY LOUISA, wife of Charles H. Neilson, and daughter of the late Hon. James Brooks.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Saturday, May 31, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

PLASS.—At his residence, No. 143 East 30th-st., New-York City, on Friday, May 30, 1873, JOHN T. PLASS, in the 59th year of his age, from congestion of the brain.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, June 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

STANTON.—On Thursday, May 29, after a short illness, EDMUND D. STANTON, aged 44 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—On Friday evening, at his residence, No. 22 Vandam st., Mr. AARON SHEPARD, in his 72d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMPSON.—On Wednesday evening, May 28, ARTHUR N., only son of Joel T. and Sallie K. Simpson.
The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, Hudson, N. Y.

THOMSEN.—On Thursday morning, May 29, 1873, FLORA MATHILDE THOMSEN, in the 15th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 5 East 16th-st., on Saturday, May 31, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—At Albany, Wednesday, May 28, ELLEN M., wife of Benjamin Wilson, and daughter of the late Wm. M. Summers, of New-York.
Funeral Saturday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, from her late residence at Albany.

The members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, corner 14th st. and 4th-av., to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Worshipful Brother, FRANCIS HEMSLEY. Members of Mosaic Lodge, No. 418, F. & A. M., are fraternally invited to unite with us.
By order. DAVID E. COCHRAN, Master.
W. S. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.—A sure cure for Rheumatism, Paralysis, and Neuralgia, even in the worst stages, by HOT ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED BATH APPLICATIONS.
Fistula, Piles, Stricture, &c., cured and eradicated from the system without the knife, caustic, or detention from business.
Parties of either sex furnished with good board in the family, including medical attendance, kind nursing, &c., at moderate charges. Medical attendance to parties at their own residences. Baths at all hours. Apply, in person or by letter, to
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FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, sale of a choice collection of Books, (comprising selections from private libraries,) embracing every department of Literature, including many FINE ART ILLUSTRATED WORKS, viz.: Musee Royale, 2 vols. fol.; Museum Worsleyanum, 2 vols. small fol.; Niles' Weekly Register, 50 vols.; Poniatowski Gems, 4to.; Gilray's Caricatures, with suppressed plates; Berlin and Dresden Galleries; Canova's Statutes, &c., &c. Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor-place. Books on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Juries of Awards at the Vienna Exposition have postponed their meetings to the first of July. Parties wishing to forward goods for exhibition can do so up to the 10th of June. For further information apply to RADCLIFFE BALDWIN, United States Dispatch Agent, 72 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 31, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5:30 and 11 A. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
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HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.—The best family medicine known. Cases, with books, for family use, from $5 to $12. Single specifics, 25 cents to $1, for almost every disease or condition which an amateur should treat. Also, homeopathic books and medicines of every style and description, at the old stand, 562 and 817 Broadway.

PEDIGREES.—AMERICAN GENEALOGIES and pedigrees traced; arms found and illuminated; searches made at London, at British Museum, Doctors' Commons, Record, and all public offices; highest references. Address P., care of A. Taylor & Co., No. 38 Strand, London.

A MAN'S DUTY A WOMAN'S CRIME.—Contributions to the fund for the defense of Susan B. Anthony in her trial for voting may be sent to Mrs. LOZIER, No. 361 West 34th-st.
L. D. BLAKE, Secretary.

POWER PRINTING-PRESS FOR SALE—Made by Perreau & Co., of Paris; flat bed, 56x42; prints 5,000 complete newspapers (28x42) per hour; will be sold low. Inquire of J. W. SIMONTON, No. 149 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.—REMOVAL. J. ALLEN & SON, late of Bond-st., have removed to No. 314 5th-av., New-York. Send for pamphlet.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S GUIDE TO EUROPE FOR 1873.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Twelfth Year. With nearly 100 Maps and Plans of Cities. Large 12mo, half leather, pocket-book form, $6.

The object of this work is to give a distinct and clear outline, or a skeleton tour through the different cities and places of interest in Europe and the East; the names of the principal works of art by the leading masters in all the galleries; the fees expected by the different custodians; the names and charges of the principal hotels; the cost of traveling the different routes, and the time employed; all the items in reference to the transportation of baggage, and the innumerable small charges which tend to swell the account of traveling expenses; so that tourists may be able to travel without a courier, saving thereby twenty-five per cent. of their expenses, and will not be obliged to buy some twenty-five volumes of guide-books, at an expense of $60 or $70, in addition to the charges upon their weight. Those who have been in Europe, and those who cannot go to Europe, will both find in this work a fund of entertainment; the first to read up and remember what they have seen, and the second what they ought to have seen.

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HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above work by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

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New and materially enlarged edition for 1873, with many corrections, new routes, &c., of
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The most perfect American Guide ever published. Complete to the 1st of May, with favorite ROUTES TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, SARATOGA, NIAGARA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, THE ADIRONDACKS, THE ST. LAWRENCE AND CANADIAN CITIES, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW-ENGLAND COAST, and all Summer resorts of prominence.
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A Thanksgiving story in verse, by Mrs. N. S. EMERSON. Embodying the famous ballad of "Betsey and I Are Out." *** Beautifully bound. Price, $1 50.
The sweet and touching poems with which this remarkable volume is filled, not less than the exciting controversy regarding Mrs. Emerson's claims as author of "Betsey and I Are Out," is creating an enormous sale for the book. A new edition will be out this week, containing the author's famous answer, "How Husband and I Made Up," which is even better than "Betsey and I Are Out."

OLIVER TWIST.
The second volume of "Carleton's New Illustrated Edition" of CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS—"Pickwick Papers" and "Oliver Twist"—are now ready, to be followed by one volume each month until all are out. This beautiful new edition of the works of Charles Dickens has, from the start, taken its stand at the head of all other editions, and is growing more and more popular, being universally conceded to be the handiest and cheapest edition issued, either in this country or Europe. *** Handsomely printed and bound in cloth. Price, $1 50 per volume.
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D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 23 Murray-st., and No. 27 Warren-st.
*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL'S NOVEL, viz., A REED SHAKEN WITH THE WIND, will issue MONDAY MORNING, June 2. The first edition called for made it impossible to fill all orders on Saturday, but it will be ready on Monday. Dealers will be supplied who get in their orders to-day to the American News Company, or ADAMS, VICTOR & CO., Publishers, No. 98 William-st., New-York.

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15,682 good books, published $2 each	1 00
18,672 beautiful books, published $1 75 each	75
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BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 20 WALL-STREET, May 24, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of* through the usual agencies.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment for the Company's lands at 1.10, they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The Company has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics at current rates.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., BONDS.

Bonds and Coupons of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., maturing June 1, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after SATURDAY, the 31st May. H. AITKIN, Controller.

ELIZABETH, May 28, 1873.

Bonds issued for street improvements for $145,000 mature on above date. A small amount of street improvement and funded debt bonds for sale to any holders of maturing bonds who wish to reinvest. Under the financial management of the city, no security can be better. Full information given by AARON G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar-st.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary cases—3945, Simpson et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3946, King et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3964, Austin vs. Funk et al.; 3982, Detmold et al. vs. McCormick; 3999, McCaffrey et al. vs. Hughes; 4015, Lane et al. vs. Brown et al.; 4018, Brockman vs. Falk; 4025, Ayres vs. Gilmore; 4033, Haden et al. vs. Montgomery et al.; 4051, Ayres vs. de Alemena; 4053, Davison vs. The Revolution Paint Company; 4054, Barth vs. Smith; 4055, Sommerville vs. Brown et al.; 4056, Gomez vs. Montes et al.; 4057, Woodbridge et al. vs. Adison et al.; 4058, Dudley vs. Fowler et al.; 4059, Lathrop et al. vs. Lee et al.; 4060, Chuck et al. vs. Kliment; 4061, Sonenberg vs. Rothschild, Jr.; 4062, Woodruff et al. vs. Carroll; 4063, Metzger et al. vs. Koenig; 4064, Butler vs. Owens et al.; 4065, Robertson vs. The Columbia Paper Company; 4069 McDonald vs. Gilmour; 4070, O'Brien et al. vs. Riordan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Foxley vs. Foxley; order of referee to Richard C. Beamish is to take proof and report with his opinion to the court.

In the matter of the Baltic Fire Insurance Company; this motion should not be granted unless the stockholders can specify the errors in the accounts of the receiver, as already passed. (See memorandum.)

Jones et al. vs. Jones; reference to take and report granted.

Bridges et al. vs. Pease et al.; motion denied.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Woodworth; order granted.

Goldsmith vs. McCool; memorandum for counsel.

Pitts vs. Pitts; alimony at the rate of $10 per week from this date, and $100 counsel fee allowed to plaintiff.

Herr vs. Fleischman; reference ordered.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 30.—Court of Appeals Calendar for Monday, June 2: Nos. 186, 143, 145, 147, 148, 151, 152, 154.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,830 bbls.; Wheat, 202,000 bushels; Corn, 27,600 bushels; Oats, 38 900 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 210,441 bushels; Corn, 140,850 bushels; Oats, 14,500 bushels; Rye, 16,600 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 38,800 bushels; Oats, 42,400 bushels. Canal Freights steady; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 6¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring at $7 25@$8; bakers' $7 75@$8 25; Amber Winter, $8 25@$9 50; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat firmer; no sales made public; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 43; Chicago No. 1 Spring, $1 40; White Canada, $1 75@$1 97½; White Michigan, $1 80@$1 85. Corn steady; sales 20 000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 47¼c.; 5,000 bushels, 47½c.; 1,000 bushels, 47c. Oats quiet; held in car lots at 43c. @43½c.; by cargo, 42½c.@43c. Barley steady; Canada, 85c.@88c.; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 84c.@85c.; four-rowed, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Flour dull and unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 4 Red Fall, $1 38@$1 40, closing at inside figure. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 36¾c.@38c., in elevator, cash; 42½c. August. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 at 32c.@33c., on track, closing at inside price; 37c.@38c., sacked. Barley nominal. Rye quiet at 60c., in a small way. Pork held higher; nominally $17 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c., loose. Bacon quiet; jobbing lots Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Clear Sides, 10c. July, 10½c. September. Lard dull; Summer, 8¼c. Hogs quiet at $4 25@$4 70. Cattle quiet; inferior to common, $2 25@$3 50; stockers, $3@$4 75; medium to choice Beeves, $4 25@$5 90. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 62. Corn dull; sales 2 cars Western at 54c.; 3 cars Western at 56c.; 2 cars Western at 58c. Rye and Peas quiet. Corn-meal, $1 25 for bolted, $1 20 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $19@$20; Middlings, $20@$21, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 42c. Receipts by Lake—15,000 bushels Wheat, 7,600 bushels Corn, 9,200 bushels Rye, 3,856,000 feet of Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Quercitron Bark unchanged. Clover-seed nominal; new crop, $7@$8 25; Timothy firm at $3 75; Flaxseed, $2 20@$2 25. Flour unlimited request for higher grades; others dull and prices nominal; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $5 62½@$6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do $8 50@$8 62½; high grades, $9 50@$11. Wheat dull; Red, $1 85@$1 93; Amber, $1 95. Corn steady; Yellow, 66c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@65c. Oats active; White, 50c.@50½c.; Mixed, 49½c. Sugar—Sales, 600 hhds. Martinique at 7¾c. Molasses—Sales, 700 hhds. Cuba at 31c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $18 25. Hams, in pickle, 11¼c.@12¼c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 13¾c.; Refined, 19¼c. Whisky firm at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 30.—Flour dull at $5 25 for Superfine; $7@$8 for Treble Extra; $9@$10 25 for Family. Corn firmer at 67c.@68c. for Yellow and White. Oats quiet at 45c.@46c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay easier at $21 for prime, $25 for choice. Pork dull; nominally $17 50. Bacon dull; nominally 7½c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 13c.@14c. Lard dull at 9c.@9¼c. for Tierce; 10c.@10½c. for Keg. Sugar in fair demand at 8¾c. for fully Fair; 9c.@9¼c. for Prime. Molasses—None offering. Whisky dull and lower at 92c. for ordinary Western; 93c. for Louisiana; 95c. for Cincinnati. Coffee quiet at 17½c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 128½; New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 117¾.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—Flour quiet at $7 60@$8. Wheat dull at $1 63@$1 70. Corn quiet at 47c.@50c. Rye nominal at 80c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 44c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull and unchanged. Provisions declining. Pork held at $16 50@$16 75; little offered. Lard quiet; held steam at 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c.@9c.; nothing doing. Bulk Meats firm; held Shoulders at 6¼c.; Sides at 8¼c.@8¾c.; in good demand at a decline of ⅛c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders held at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c.; sales at both quotations; generally held ⅛c.@¼c. higher; Clear Sides held at 9¾c.; in demand at 9¾c. Whisky, 88c.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—Flour dull; Extra Family, $6; A No. 1, $7 75; Fancy, $8 75. Grain unchanged. Provisions steady; held at $17 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@14¼c.; Plain, 13c.@13¼c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c., loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierce, 9c.@9¼c.; Keg, 10c.@10¼c.; Steam, 8¼c.; small order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

DETROIT, May 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra White, $1 88; No. 1 White, $1 85½@$1 86; Amber Michigan, $1 65 bid; $1 67 asked. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales No. 1 at 47c. Oats quiet and unchanged; State, 41c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat unchanged, quiet, and steady. Corn steady; Southern White, 71c.@72c.; do. Yellow, 63c; Mixed Western, 51c.@53c. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@51c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye dull at 85c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged and dull. Whisky nominal and dull at 94½c. Western Butter, good to choice, 28c.@25c.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 50@$10 25. Corn dull and drooping; sales at 56c. @58c. Oats dull; holders anxious to sell; sales at 44c.@45c. Bacon dull and declining; Shoulders 7½c. @7¾c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. Lard dull and nominal; no sales. Pork retailing at $18.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 43c. Rosin quiet at $2 75 for No. 1, and $3 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 05 for Hard, and $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 30, 1873.

Trade in Beeves was slow on yesterday forenoon, and salesmen held several lots, hoping for an advance on this forenoon. Trade, however, did not improve, and the fresh Cattle to hand on this forenoon were not cleared off at noon, when the markets closed weak. Prices on yesterday and to-day were uniform. Extreme range, 9c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. Trade in Milch Cows is small with prices firm at our last quotations. Veals brisk from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.; poor Calves at 6c. ₱ lb. Sheep—Fair, from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs are in demand from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., general rates; a few thin Lambs sold from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs rather dull, from 5¼c.@6c. ₱ lb.; City dressed from 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Voelter 90 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for J. All, 16 good Illinois Steers, held on sale. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 176 Illinois fair quality, generally from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 149 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c., weights 6½ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 113 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale, 112 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 113 coarse Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 17 common still-fed Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 15 coarse Illinois Bulls at 4¾c. ₱ lb., live weight 15 cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾c., scant. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 125 Missouri Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; 105 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.; 80 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 212 common Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 22 Texan Steers, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 128 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 151 Texan Steers, from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 68 common Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. M. Lauderbach sold for N. Morris 47 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 66 Illinois Steers. H. Westheimer sold for self 47 common Illinois Steers, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. W. Pidcock sold 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,760 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,600 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; Kase and Huver sold 47 Lambs, weight 2,730 lbs., at 14c. ₱ lb.; 23 Lambs, weight 1,298 lbs., at 13¾c. ₱ lb.; 27 Lambs, weight 1,512 lbs., at 13c. ₱ lb.; also, in large lots, 350 Lambs, average weight from 54 lbs. to 60 lbs. per head, from 13¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. The foregoing Lambs were all quoted from New-Jersey.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw yards for yesterday and to-day—2,235 head of horned Cattle, 2,039 Sheep and Lambs, 4,543 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken on yesterday forenoon, 209 head of horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth-street yards on yesterday forenoon, 496 head of horned Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; market quiet, with sales of fair to good native Steers at $5 05@$5 50; fair to choice Texans, $4 70@$5, principally to city butchers, shippers generally holding off; shipments, 3,000. Live Hogs active and higher; advanced 10c.; receipts, 8,500; sales of common to choice at $4 65@$5; a lot of extra sold at $5 70.

COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; Ordinary, 13c.@14c.; net receipts, 203 bales; gross, 347 bales; difference, 144 bales, from Mobile; sales, 100 bales; stock, 17,550 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,326 bales; gross, 2,470 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,996 bales; coastwise, 2,982 bales; sales, 1,100 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 30.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 1,341 bales; gross, 1,534 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,755 bales; coastwise, 220 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 150 bales; stock, 93 457 bales; weekly, net receipts, 10,537 bales; gross, 12,259 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 22,901 bales; to the Continent, 5,760 bales; coastwise, 2,490 bales; sales, 16,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 387 bales; gross, 119 bales; exports, coastwise, 68 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 5,372 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 426 bales; gross, 1,019 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,8 bales; to the Continent, 417 bales; sales, 1,499 bales.

MOBILE, May 30.—Cotton dull; little doing; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 225 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,040 bales; coastwise, 270 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 22,972 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,463 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,484 bales; coastwise, 2,602 bales; sales, 2,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c. Low Middling, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16; net receipts, 1,462 bales; exports, coastwise, 773 bales; sales, 3,8 bales; stock, 21,924 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,832 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,793 bales; coastwise, 354 bales; sales, 1,715 bales.

GALVESTON, May 30.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 247 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 35,247 bales; weekly, net receipts, 1,622 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,233 bales; coastwise, 3,418 bales; sales, 4,100 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 30—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for money, and 94 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 94⅜; 10-40s, 88⅞; new 5s, 89¼. Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 94 for both money and the account. United States Bonds—New 5s, 89¼. Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

PARIS, May 30.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,500,000f. during the past week. Rentes opened at 56f. 55c., and closed at 56f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, including 6,000 for export, and 7,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 817,000 bales, including 364,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 131,000 bales, including 57,000 American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 44,000 quarters, including 41,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, but quotations are unchanged. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, April, at 9d.; from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in May, at 8¾d.; from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 9d. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is 510,000 bales, including 302,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 8d. for Club do. Provisions—Beef, 85s. ₱ tierce for New Mess.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 8,000 quarters, including 4,000 American. Provisions—Lard, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, May 30.—Tallow 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £95 ₱ ton.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As in other lines of business yesterday, Friday, May 30, Decoration Day was generally observed by those interested in real estate, most of the offices were closed, and Pine-street presented a deserted appearance. All the sales announced to occur at the Exchange were adjourned, and regarding the suburban auction noticed to take place at Orange, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Br., auctioneers, particulars when received will be noted.

The sale of lots, conducted by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson, at Basking Ridge, Somerset County, N. J., at the new station of the West Line Railroad, on Thursday, was a great success, over 3,000 persons being present, while 113 lots and twenty plots were disposed of for $16,000 in the aggregate. The result was better in every respect than even the most sanguine of the projectors of the enterprise anticipated. The sale held at Belmont, N. J., by O. H. Pierson & Co., on the same day, was also well attended, and thirty-eight lots were sold for $9,320 in the total, the prices being about the same as realized at the first sale held on this property two weeks since. Detailed reports of both these auctions are appended. At the sale held at Roselle, N. J., on Thursday, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Br., owing to a misunderstanding concerning the laying out of the property but a small portion of the same was sold.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, in conjunction with H. W. Coates, has sold ten lots on the east side of Riverside-avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets, being 142.10¾ feet on One Hundred and First-street, and 103 feet on One Hundred and Second-street, for $140,000, in part payment for which was taken three full lots on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, at $100,000.

To-day A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Englewood, N. J., on the ground, at 3:30 P. M., will sell at public auction sale by order of Mrs. J. S. Cowan, the estate known as Hillside Park, comprising choice building lots, located in the centre of the town, in close proximity to the railway station, fronting on Engle, Chestnut, and Hillside avenues, together with the large stone mansion, out-buildings, green-houses, &c. Sale absolute to highest bidder. Train via Chambers and Twenty-third streets Ferries, at 1 o'clock. Tickets furnished by auctioneers.

J. M. Gibson reports having sold, at auction, on Tuesday, May 27, the following Jersey City real estate: Five lots on Lexington and Oxford avenues, to J. F. Lunskay, for $6,850; four lots, 25 by 100 each, on Lexington and Clendenny avenues, to C. A. Ryder, for $2,400, and two lots, 50 by 100, fronting on Lexington-avenue, to S. A. Hutchinson, for $1,160; total, $10,410. Also, on Wednesday, May 28, other Jersey City property, viz.: Plot, with buildings, on the south-west corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, with two lots adjoining on Grove-street, sold to O. Cleveland for $27,000; two lots on Kearney-avenue, to C. Cohen, of New-York City, for $2,370; two lots adjoining, to T. J. Hannan, for $7,360; two lots on Lexington-avenue, to Mr. Reardon, for $1,370, and four lots adjoining, to J. Daly, for $2,500; total, $36,500.

Suburban Auctions Thursday, May 29.

BASKING RIDGE, SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Gibson.

1 lot corner Conklin and Prospect avs.	$160
2 lots on Prospect-av., adjoining	280
3 lots on Prospect-av., adjoining	330
2 lots on Prospect-av., adjoining	220
3 lots on Prospect-av., adjoining	340
1 lot corner Prospect and Ridge avs.	165
6 lots corner Washington and Conklin avs.	610
4 lots on Washington-av., adjoining	380
2 lots corner Ridge and Washington avs.	240
2 plots corner Conklin-av. and New-st.	445
1 plot corner Ridge-av. and New-st.	210
2 plots corner Ridge-av. and New-st.	185
1 plot corner Ridge-av. and New-st.	195
2 plots corner Ridge-av. and Basking Ridge-road	650
1 plot corner Conklin and Washington avs.	390
1 plot corner Ridge and Washington avs.	150
4 plots on Ridge-av., adjoining	465
6 lots corner Washington and Ridge avs.	480
4 lots on Washington-av., adjoining	280
4 lots on Washington-av., adjoining	208
4 lots corner Washington-av. and Minard-st.	208
4 lots on Washington-av., adjoining	200
4 lots corner Washington-av. and Baker-st.	200
4 lots corner Washington-av. and Baker-st., opposite	210
9 lots corner Washington and Conklin avs.	755
6 lots on Washington-av., near Baker-st.	400
3 lots on Washington-av., corner Ridge-av.	225
8 lots on Ridge-av., between Washington-av. and Boulevard	480
8 lots on Ridge-av., between Washington-av. and Boulevard	410
6 lots corner Ridge av. and Boulevard	200
2 lots corner Boulevard and Conklin-av.	470
3 lots corner Conklin-av. and Boulevard	400
6 lots on Conklin-av., adjoining	510
6 lots corner Conklin and Washington avs.	780
2 plots on Washington-av., near Barr-st.	3,300

BELMONT, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

Lot No. 154, 25x150; G. W. Sayre	$185
Lot No. 153, 25x150; B. Kennedy	157
Lots Nos. 24 and 23, 25x150; J. Croughen	355
Lot No. 22, 25x150; W. C. Payne	187
Lots Nos. 27 and 28, 25x150; D. S. Carr	290
Lot No. 35, 25x150; D. S. Carr	150
Lot No. 46, 25x150; W. C. Payne	142
Lot No. 58, 25x150; G. W. Sayre	170
Lot No. 57, 25x150; W. F. Blewitt	140
Lot No. 59, 25x150; W. C. Payne	130
Lot No. 60, 25x150; Patrick McNalty	130
Lot No. 61, 25x150; John Byran	122
Lot No. 97, 25x150; J. Walsh	135
Lots Nos. 14 and 13, 25x150; J. Byran	390
Lots Nos. 131 and 132, 25x150; T. W. Griffiths	380
Lots Nos. 135 and 138, 25x150; Wm. Reilly	390
Lots Nos. 137 and 138, 25x150; W. F. Blewitt	395
Lots Nos. 139 and 140, 25x150; T. W. Griffiths	380
Lots Nos. 12 and 11, 25x150; W. Thomas	370
Lot No. 141, 76¾x205; J. B. Price	918
Lot No. 142, 76x220; T. Sandford	612
Lot No. 143, 76x236; T. Sandford	726
Lot No. 144, 76x250; G. W. Sayre	1,224
Lot No. 145, 25x150; C. H. Dolton	230
Lot No. 146, 25x150; W. C. Payne	226
Lots Nos. 147 and 148, 25x150; Geo. Russell	430
Lots Nos. 123 and 124, 25x150; J. J. Slattery	355

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x50 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 150 BROADWAY.

Owners of real estate contemplating going abroad, can rely on having their property carefully and judiciously managed by placing it in my charge. References of the highest character given when required.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A four-story brown-stone house, 24x60, and library extension: lot 100; price, $48,000, including mirrors and gas-fixtures. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A modern house, 36x40; two acres; fifteen miles in Jersey, and lot in 104th-st., near Madison-av.; both unincumbered; would exchange for City house valued at $25,000; would add some cash. Address W., Box No. 459 Post-office.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STORE PROPerty, 28 feet on Cliff-st., 28 feet on Pearl-st.; depth through the block, 197 feet. For terms, apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 7 Warren-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased, located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large three-story brick house, corner of Orange and Willow sts.; in complete order. Apply to GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE—"LARCHMONT MANOR."—Several new cottages and villas, with plots 50x100, or by the acre, for sale at Larchmont Manor, on the Sound, two miles from New-Rochelle (formerly the country-seat of E. K. Collins, Esq.) This magnificent property, consisting of 288 acres, with a water front of two miles, is beautifully laid out as a private park, and intended exclusively for gentlemen's private residences. It is thoroughly drained and each house supplied with water from a private reservoir especially erected for the use of residents. There will be eleven miles of drives through the estate. Eight acres, fronting on the water, have been reserved for a park, and have been deeded for the use of residents. An elegant depot has been erected on the New-Haven Railroad, connecting by a private horse-railroad, one mile in length, running through the property to the water. This enables each resident to reach his house without being dependent upon carriages. A number of elegant villas have been erected by prominent New-Yorkers, and many more are now near completion. This is the most magnificent location in the State of New-York, and desirable parties are invited to inspect the property and villas now for sale. Photographs may be seen and particulars given by applying to SILAS C. HERRING, Esq., corner Murray-st. and Broadway; E. PHALON, Esq., No. 517 Broadway; or WM. L. BARKER, Esq., at Larchmont Manor.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT Pittsfield, Mass.—A very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit trees in abundance. The dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-room, &c.; a good farm-house; two stables, with large accommodations for stock and large barn for farm-products. The grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile. The house is on an elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire. The lake is over two miles long, and affords fine boating, fishing, and duck-shooting. Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road. The house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture. Price, without furniture, $25,000; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON THE HUDSON, NEARLY OPPOsite the City of Hudson—A modern, Gothic brick house, commanding fine mountain and river views, finished in hard wood, with an elegant lawn sloping to the river; an abundance of rare and valuable shade trees, walks, &c.; Summer-house, green-house, forcing-house, barn, carriage-house, and twenty-five acres of land, upon which are 2,210 choice grape vines, 250 pear-trees, 400 apple-trees, 2,700 currants, besides a valuable lot of small fruits, with everything necessary for shipping the fruits to market. Dock on the place. Price $30,000; terms very easy. The improvements cost more than the price asked. The property must be sold to settle an estate. The revenue derived from the fruits will pay more than ten per cent. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY nice gentleman's residence in New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; near depot; modern house, thirteen rooms, in splendid order, with from one to five acres land; fine old shade trees ; fruit in abundance; running brook through property; but little cash required; terms very easy, and immediate possession; property rapidly rising in value in vicinity. For particulars and view of property call on or address FRANKLIN POST, Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

ENGLEWOOD, ATTENTION!—FOR sale, a splendid place, beautifully located on the hill near the Presbyterian Church; house nearly new; thoroughly well built; twelve rooms; all modern improvements, in splendid order; lot contains three-quarters of an acre of land; fine garden, fruit, shade, &c.; the views from this place are unsurpassed. KELLY BROTHERS, No. 205 Broadway, Or H. M. WILLIS, Englewood.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

12,000 ACRES, (GOOD SOIL,)—Farm, fruit, and cranberry lands; one hour from Long Branch, in Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New-Jersey; on railroad, forty-four miles from New-York, fifty from Philadelphia; climate cures throat and lung diseases; no fever and ague; in lots to suit purchasers, and easy payment. For particulars, circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GREENVILLE, N. J.—A plot of about four lots on Clark-av., near Washington-av.; this plot will be sold very cheap if taken immediately for all cash. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island.—A cottage, eight rooms, barn, and about quarter acre of land; half a mile from either Jamaica or Great South Bay; six minutes' walk from depots; possession immediate; price, $2,600 cash. Apply to S. L. JACKSON, Ocean Point Station.

A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.—Country-seat, three acres or twenty-two; handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful, fine views; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-Place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—House in choice situation, convenient to depot, schools and churches; eleven rooms, gas, water, furnace, set tubs, dumb-waiter, &c.; terms easy, or will be rented low. Address W., Box No. 1,549 Post-office.

IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a very desirable brick cottage in good order, with half an acre of ground; five minutes' walk from depot or steam-boat landing. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues, I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BANKERS' VILLAS, GROUNDS, ELEGANT MANSION, TWO COTTAGES, 1,200 SUPERB LOTS, UNDER THE HAMMER, By peremptory order of

SAMUEL BARTON, ESQ.,

(To pay his debts,) on the premises,

Ocean View Manor,

STATEN ISLAND,

Thursday, June 5, 1873.

Remember, this property is situated on the BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA. Matchless, peerless Staten Island. Sea-beat shore and lovely highland, Art adorning even nature in its wealth; Come all men and women sure, Come with Johnson and secure Hour of beauty, home of comfort and of health. CREDITORS, MECHANICS, CLERKS, BUILDERS, SPECULATORS, SEEKERS AFTER DELIGHTFUL HOMES TO THE FRONT. LET ALL TRADES AND NATIONALITIES BE REPRESENTED, AND ESTABLISH THE MILLENNIUM OF STATEN ISLAND. Mind, as ye sow, you're sure to reap; Such lots as these will do to keep; There is no doubt you'll get them cheap At auction sale by Johnson. MAKE JUNE 5 MEMORABLE. Enjoy a SUMMER JUBILEE, MUSIC, OCEAN'S SURF, enlivened by GRAFULLA'S WORLD-RENOWNED BAND and HARRISON'S WONDERFUL IMPROVISATIONS, and strengthened by WEEKS' APPETIZING COLLATION, under the FAMOUS CANVAS PAVILION, decorated with FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. Finer chance for speculation never offered. It costs nothing to come and see. PRUDENT MEN AND WOMEN should learn particulars, and apply for excursion tickets, maps, and full information, to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or Messrs. BARTON & ALLEN, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York, or the office of the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

1,000 LOTS SOLD already on MICKLE ESTATE, at

BAYSIDE, L. I.

Only 250 LOTS LEFT.

And these are to be closed out by peremptory order of JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq., on

TUESDAY, June, 3, 1873.

Remember, this is the last chance to buy one of the 250 PEERLESS LOTS on the MICKLE ESTATE, in MATCHLESS BAYSIDE. JOLLY SUMMER FESTIVAL. No limits. Musical recitals. No reservations. Grafulla's Band. WEEKS, the great caterer, will attend to the appetizing collation. HARRISON, Humorist, will entertain with his wonderful improvisations. Special train will leave New-York at 11 o'clock. Free tickets and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 157 MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT PARK LOTS, By order of the executor, SITUATE IN THE IXTH AND XXIID WARDS, CITY OF BROOKLYN, on WASHINGTON, CLASSON, 5TH AND 6TH AVS., PRESIDENT, CARROLL, MACOMB, MONTGOMERY, CROWN, AND 1ST STS., on the east and west sides of Prospect Park, being the estates of WM. B. COOPER and MARY JOHNSON, deceased

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JUNE 3, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, the following DESIRABLE PROPERTY, by order of WM. B. COOPER, Jr., Sole Executor, NINETY-THREE LOTS On 5TH AND 6TH AVS., CARROLL, MACOMB, AND 1ST STS., on the westerly slope of the Park, (estate of Wm. B. Cooper, deceased.) SIXTY-FOUR LOTS On WASHINGTON AND CLASSON AVS., PRESIDENT, CARROLL, CROWN, AND MONTGOMERY STS., on the east side of the Park—estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

Terms, 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Maps may be obtained at the offices of SMITH & WOODWARD, Proctors, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York; office of SIDNEY V. LOWELL, Attorney, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn; office of the Auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. WM. B. COOPER, JR., Executor, No. 99 Pearl st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONeers, and dealers in real estate, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, at 12 M., on the premises, FIRST GRAND EXCURSION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS on the southern slope of the delightful Orange Mountain, at

WYOMING,

the new and rapidly-rising city. Only fifteen miles from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. This is the fifth great sale at WYOMING, and first on the valuable tract adjoining Wyoming property known as the MONROE COMPANY'S. From its handsome location overlooking such a vast extent of unparalleled scenery, and the many beautiful cities, towns and villages, the owners desire to give all an opportunity to purchase on EASY TERMS one or more as they may desire of these valued plots. MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE. Special train will leave New-York at 10:30 A. M. from foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. For maps and passes and all particulars apply to the auctioneers, O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,

H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN!

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE FARM IN RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

The subscribers, executors of M. H. Williams, will POSITIVELY sell at auction, on the premises, On MONDAY, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., a farm of fifty-four acres, at Ridgewood N. J., one mile from station on the Erie Railway. It formerly belonged to John J. Haring.

Good land, high and dry: valuable buildings and improvements; situation remarkable for healthfulness. A projected railroad will run very near (or through) the property.

Neighborhood is a superior one. The rapid growth of Ridgewood will soon bring this farm again into market in the shape of villa sites. A GREAT BARGAIN MAY NOW BE MADE. Sale PEREMPTORY. Title good.

CAROLINE M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN L. BLAKE, Executors.

ORANGE, N. J., May 22, 1873.
Train for Ridgewood leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:15 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF VALUABLE BULK-HEAD PROPERTY ON THE NORTH RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners in Partition:

A portion of the bulk-head on the North River, between Harrison and Franklin sts., commencing on the northerly side of the pier foot of Harrison-st., running from thence northerly 75 feet; also, a portion of the bulk-head on the North River, between North Moore and Beach sts., commencing on the northerly side of the pier foot of North Moore-st., running thence northerly 50 feet.

EDGAR F. BROWN,
HENRY V. MEAD,
JAMES R. EDWARDS.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON PROSPECT-PLACE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PROSPECT-PLACE—The three-story high-stoop brownstone-front house and lot, situate on the easterly side of Prospect-place, 50.5 ft. south of East 43d-st. House about 40 feet deep, and contains modern improvements; lot, 16.8x58 ft.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD AT AUCTION

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A portion of the CHERRY LAWN PROPERTY will be PEREMPTORILY SOLD

On THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at 12:30 P. M., on the premises adjoining the South-street Station; forty minutes from New-York.

123 TRAINS DAILY.

Streets graded and paved. Surrounded by improvements.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:30 A. M. by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

For maps and free railroad passes, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., WILL SELL AT

ENGLEWOOD,

NEW-JERSEY'S FAVORITE SUBURB,

On Saturday, May 31, 1873,

At 2:30 P. M., on the premises, by order of Mrs. J. S. COWAN,

The Beautiful Estate of Hillside Park, COMPRISING CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN, Fronting on Eagle, Chestnut, and Hillside avs., and SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS. Only four minutes' walk from station. Also, THE ELEGANT STONE MANSION, WITH CONVENIENT OUT-BUILDINGS AND GREENHOUSES. SALE ABSOLUTE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. Parties desiring to attend sale take 1:15 P. M. train from foot of Chambers and 23d sts. For map apply to CHAS. D. KELLOGG, Englewood, and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 67TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AVENUE.—The two four-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the east side of Madison-av., commencing on the south east corner of 67th-st. The houses are about 52 feet deep, contain modern improvements, basement and parlor floors finished in hard wood.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., NO. 77 Cedar-st., will sell, on the ground, on TUESDAY, June 3, by the acre, VILLA PLOTS, fronting on POMPTON LAKE, (Mountain, and convenient to New-York) and the New-Jersey Midland Railroad. These plots are among the few for sale on this lake. Call on the auctioneers for further information. Take 9:10 or 10:50 train from Desbrosses-st. Get excursion ticket.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished, for the season or longer.—House contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water; stationary wash-basins, bath-room, gas, &c.; with ten acres of ground; well stocked with the greatest abundance of fruit of every kind; gardens fully stocked with small fruits and in perfect order; laundry building, greenhouse, stables, &c.; at the junction of Southern Boulevard and Boston road, Westchester; fifty minutes from Wall-street; horse-cars from City Hall to door. Apply to J. S. STURGES, No. 31 South-st.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED COUNtry-seat at Fishkill, on Hudson, fifteen minutes from Hudson River Railroad Depot; house contains fifteen rooms, kitchen, closets, &c.; grounds cover nine acres, well fruited; vegetable garden made; man to take charge of same; beautiful river and mountain views; good mountain spring water. This is one of the most desirable and healthy places the country affords. Address or apply to JAMES T. BRETT, Fishkill, on Hudson.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson, one and one-half miles from landing, a beautiful Summer residence, two stories, thirty-four feet square, fronting the south, wing on rear, eleven rooms, high ceilings, marble mantels; good stable, carriage-house; five acres, fruit and shade trees; fresh pond and brook; very choice location. Apply to A. M. HALLETT, Postmaster, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR ENglewood, N. J., via Northern Railroad, forty-five minutes from Jersey City; house completely furnished, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; ten acres in inclosure; strawberries, fruit, &c., in abundance. Call or address L. B. BROWNELL, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 99.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—AN elegantly furnished villa, with all modern conveniences, on the grounds of the Tappan Zee House, with table d'hôte at the hotel, or without board. Also, A pleasant cottage, with eight rooms to let. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

TO LET—AT PORTCHESTER, ON MAIN-st., a comfortable dwelling-house, with modern improvements; pleasant grounds, carriage-house, garden, choice fruits, &c., all in excellent order. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York.

RYE.—TO LET—ON THE MILTON ROAD, near the depot churches, &c., a newly-built house, with modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, fine grounds, carriage-house, good garden, fruit, &c. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c.; rent $600. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—A FURnished house at Spotswood, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot, with stables, fine strawberry bed, and other small fruit; pleasant, healthy, &c. For particulars apply at No. 104 West 13th-st., after 5 P. M.

ALL WANTING A HOME ON THE Orange Mountains can have a new cottage at a mere nominal rent, beautifully located at Wyoming near station. Apply to L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N.J.—TO LET FURNISHED, or for sale, a commodious house, beautifully located, only five minutes' walk from main depot; gas, water, bath, plenty of fruit and flowers. Address Box No. 4,475 New-York City.

ONLY $4 PER MONTH FOR A part of a house, near to a depot on the Long Island Railroad; also, five or ten acres of land, with a good orchard, &c., for sale; terms easy. Apply at No. 36 Laight-st., New-York.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—TO RENT, FOR three months, a neat, furnished cottage; nine rooms, stable, &c.; to be seen for three days. Apply to A. M. STANTON, on premises, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—A CHARMing cottage in a healthy location, commanding fine mountain views, pure air, lovely drives, &c.; to let furnished at a low price. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Several new, convenient dwellings, 20x32, with kitchen in addition, in Greenville, N. J.; twenty minutes from Liberty-street Ferry by Central Railroad.

TO RENT.—TWO HOUSES AT BAYONNE, N. J., twenty-five minutes from New-York; every City convenience; wide street; fine water view. Apply to JNO. F. LINDSAY, 289 Greenwich-st., City.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN.—A country seat, with bath room, water closet, &c.; garden made; ice-house; beautiful location; plenty of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED HOUSE; STABLE; high; beautiful grounds; plenty shade and fruit trees; fine garden; near depot. Apply to M. C. GASPER, No. 54 South-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A DWELLING OR BUSIness purposes, the first-class house No. 4 East 10th-st., first house east of 5th-av. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 216 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 138 WEST 27TH-ST., THREE-story high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements, and in fine order. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-PLACE—FOR dwelling or business purposes. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DESK ROOM AND DESK FOR RENT, No. 7 Murray-st., near Broadway and City Hall. Room No. 9, second floor.

FURNITURE.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—Often sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evening.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF NEW-YORK DAILY *Times* from November, 1860, to January, 1866. The files for 1861 and 1862 are bound. Also, a bound set of the *National Gazette & Literary Register*, Philadelphia, for 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832. Offers solicited. Address G. N. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, Paris.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation spéciale.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS PERSON, would assist or conduct any business requiring the services of such; is perfectly trustworthy; security if necessary; would invest if practical. Address Mrs. Mac, No. 240 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

COOK AND PART OF THE WASHING.—Warranted a superior plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; near by country with a City family; good references; moderate wages. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business in all kinds of first-class family cooking; City or country; best City references. Apply at Jacquin's Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR ANY hotel or public house for the Summer in any section of the country, or will go as seamstress in an ocean steamer; best of references; is an American Protestant. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-class German cook and girl for general house-work; like place in City or country. Call at No. 12 East Houston-st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A private family; best reference from present employer. Apply at No. 203 West 44th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT young girl to do house-work; good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 118 East 32d-st., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT, English; thorough dress-maker and hair-dresser; City references; country for Summer, or to travel. Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Nursery-maid and Plain Sewer.—Excellent in either capacity; is neat, industrious, and capable; first-rate references; will go to the country with a City family; moderate wages. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL who is a thorough laundress; has seven years' references to that effect; City or country; can satisfy any family with reference and work. Apply at Jacquin's, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or would do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work. Call at No. 3 East 47th-st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; City reference to last employer; prefers the country; moderate wages. Eleven o'clock Saturday, at Aubrey's Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH SEAMstress, who is a competent dress-maker, a place in a private American family; understands working on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and all kinds of family sewing; references given. Address B. K., Box No. 98 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl as seamstress and lady's maid; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class references from present employers. Call at 236 West 14th-st.

SUPERIOR SERVANTS, WELL RECommended, willing to work for fair wages, can be found at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a thorough first-class person; understands perfectly her business in either capacity; City or country; best City references. Apply at C. Jacquin's, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—A LADY LEAVING THE City wishes a situation for her waitress. Call at No. 44 West 19th-st.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants for all capacities constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

MALES.

A BANK CASHIER OF EXPERIENCE IS open for an engagement as such, or in any similar capacity; has a business acquaintance among banks and bankers in the southern portion of New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found perfect; six years' reference from last employer, who moved to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable man, single; is a first-class groom; careful City driver; is strictly temperate; will make himself generally useful; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHman who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City references; is an experienced City driver. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN Englishman, and to attend to a small garden. Address for two days W. Dawkes, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man; understands the care and driving of road horses; good references given. Call or address G. R., private stable No. 2 East 43d-st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A married man, no family, as farmer or plain vegetable gardener; wife to make butter or take care of poultry. Address P. K., No. 228 East 41st-st., rear building.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPEtent in all its branches; 15 years' experience in this country; can milk and care for horses and carriages; is sober, willing, and obliging; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIvate family; leaves on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 584 5th-av., or address L. B.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—AN American Protestant, to attend to the work of a small family of only a gentleman and invalid wife; other occasional help procured weekly, if desired. Address X. X. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications, and references.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE A. BENNETT and FRANKLIN W. POTTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George A. Bennett and Franklin W. Potter, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENIS ARNOULD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Denis Arnould, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 323 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MORFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of June, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said district court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers for the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated at New-York, May 21, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. my24-law3wSa*

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX FRANÇAIS DÉSIRENT SE PLAcer dans une famille privée, soit à la ville soit pour les eaux; le mari comme waiter et la femme comme cuisinière du premier ordre; ensemble ou séparément. S'adresser T. M., Box No. 39 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes a house to take care of during Summer, or longer if required; excellent references. Address E. J. Box No. 33, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN with three adults, wishes to take care of a house; can be well recommended by respectable families. Inquire in the tailor-store, No. 118 9th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM [illegible], surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of HESTER WALGROVE, deceased, plaintiff, against CATHERINE ANN ELIZA McDONALD, wife of John McDonald; Catherine Ann, wife of Thomas Kensey; Samuel Walgrove McDonald, Daniel N. McDonald, and Caroline [illegible] McDonald, children of said Catherine Ann Eliza McDonald; John McDonald, Caroline McDonald, Mary Malseed McDonald, and [illegible], infant children of John Malseed McDonald, deceased; Annie McDonald, infant child of Henry City McDonald, deceased; [illegible] Walgrove [illegible], Samuel Walgrove, George A. Walgrove, [illegible], wife of John McCarthy, and Amelia Walgrove the younger, children of the said [illegible] Walgrove the elder; Elizabeth, infant daughter of Samuel Walgrove; Elizabeth Jennet Kensey, infant child of the said Catherine Ann Kensey, John A. Walgrove, Ferdinand C. Garrison, George C. Tallman, and John S. McLean, sole acting executor of the last will and testament of John McLean, deceased, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 390 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1873. ALFRED W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—CHRISTINA SHARP WYLIE, plaintiff, against EMILIA E. STILWELL, Silas M. Stilwell, Jr., Fanny N. Stilwell, Bartlett Shepard, Mary J. Shepard, Francis N. Shepard, Mary E. Shepard, Robert N. Shepard, William Shinman, Frances E. Shinman, S. Penn English, Georgianna E. English, Joseph M. Taylor, Sarah S. Taylor, Mary Ai Burgh, Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Burgh,) Alexander S. Johnson, as Trustee for Ann Eliza Humphries, (formerly Ann Eliza Burgh,) George W. Humphries, and Horatio N. Humphries, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number [illegible], in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1873. SILAS A. BRADLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York City, May 29, 1873. SILAS A. BRADLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MEYER M. SCHWARTS, Guardian, plaintiff, against WILLIAM McKENZIE, and Alice McKenzie, Clara Wilkeson, wife of Bernhard Wilkeson, and said Bernhard Wilkeson, and Benjamin Wallace, Henry W. Derby, Robert T. [illegible], and Frank P. Perkins, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 33 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1873. S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 33 Nassau-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on March 15, 1873. S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiff's Attorney. my10-law6wSa*

AT A GENERAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1873.—Present: Hon. G. P. Ingraham, P. J.; J. R. Brady, J.—In the matter of the application of THE COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name.—On reading and filing the petition of The Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, and also the notice of application for said order, with proofs of publication thereof heretofore made, and on motion of William W. Brackett, attorney for the said Company, ordered that on filing a copy of this order in the office of the Secretary of State of this State, and with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and publishing the same once a week for four weeks in *The New-York Daily Times*, a newspaper published in said City and County, and from and after the 1st day of July in the present year, 1873, the said Colwells, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company shall be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume and be known by and use the name Colwell Lead Company, in place and stead of its aforesaid present name. my31-law4wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—AARON RAYMOND, plaintiff, against SARAH DEVLIN, Stuart Woodhouse, Sarah O. Dodds, John Thomas Cochran, Sarah O'Connor, Saint Vincent's Hospital, Catharine Orr, Mary Yeoman, John Breen Owen Hevey, executor of the last will and testament of John Cochran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, John Thomas Cochran: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court in the New Court-house, City Hall Park, City of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Rooms Nos. 12, 13, and 14, (Bank of Commerce Building,) No. 31 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1873. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. ap26-law7wS*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SANTIAGO MICHELENA against LUIS TORO, John Doe, and Richard Roe, composing the firm of L. Toro & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1873. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1873. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. my17-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—HENRY TESLOW against E. GUTHMAN.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $328 84, with interest thereon from May 21, 1873, besides costs.—Dated April 24, 1873. C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated May 23, 1873. C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney. my24-law7wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New York.—JAMES STUART, Joseph Stuart, and John S. Aughiltree, plaintiffs, against —— MILLER KETCHAM, Alfred L. Harriden, and the Fourth National Bank of the City of New York, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants, Miller Ketcham and Alfred L. Harriden: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 12, 1873. EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1873. EDWARD PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. ap26-law6wS*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO PUR-CHASE a large cash business.—A large cash wholesale and retail manufacturing clothing business for sale, established fifteen years; sales $250,000 to $300,000 per year; favorable lease; parties wishing to retire from business the reason for selling. Address, with real name, D., G. & CO., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK Exchange, in good standing, and having an experience of ten years, would like to form a copartnership with some gentleman of capital, for transacting a stock commission business. Undoubted references given. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 5,360 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM LAUNDRY—Doing immense business, and in complete running order; will be sold reasonably. Inquire at No. 4.0 8th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D.D., PASTOR. ASSISTED BY REV. ——.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW, AND HEREAFTER, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music, MORNING and EVENING, at 10:30 and 7:30, until their new edifice is built. Seats free.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE. REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services of this congregation on WHITSUNDAY, in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the AFTERNOON, a lecture on the Prayer-book. Subject—*The Absolution.*

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Service of Song, at 7:30 o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING, followed by a short address to young men by M. H. HODDER, Esq., of London. Prayer-meeting for young men on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily Union prayer-meeting at 5 o'clock P. M.

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 15 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—Mrs. F. O. HYDE, inspirational speaker, lectures at 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2:30 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. D. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach, at 10:30 A. M., the fourth sermon on Christian character; subject—*Freedom.* and at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

ALL CORDIALLY WELCOMED—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner Bowery and Bedford sts., will preach MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject in the morning *Compulsion or Religion.*

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION of the Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. B. HOOKER, D.D., the 16th annual sermon at 10:30 A. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Suicide; its Guilt and Consequence.*

A BURDEN-SOME STONE.—BISHOP ATKINSON, of the Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Church a Burdensome Stone for all People*—Zech. xii., 3.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Rev. CHAS. D. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, June 1, MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, MORNING and EVENING. Evening sermon to the young people of the church, and all other young people who can come. Seats free.

ANTON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 46th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., and the usual choral service at 3:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST. P. C. CHURCH, Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—The closing exercises in this church will take place SUNDAY. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. JAMES C. ALBISTON. At night at 7:45, by the Pastor. All are invited.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, West 28th-st., near Madison-av.—This church will be open continuously during the Summer for Sunday and week-day services. At 10:30 A. M. the musical services for WHITSUNDAY, June 1, 1873, will be as follows:

MORNING SERVICE AT 10:30 A.M.

1. Venite.....Tower
2. Gloria Patri, I.....Salivan
3. Gloria Patri, II.....Berge
4. Te Deum.....Tower
5. Jubilate.....Andrews
6. Litany Hymn.....M. S.
7. Hymn 692—"Just as I Am," Soprano Solo.....Bellardi
8. Responses.....Tower
9. Hymn 788.....Mason
10. Hymn 784—"Come Holy Spirit".....Warren
11. Gloria Patri.....Gunther
12. Offertory—"Praise Ye the Lord".....Verdi

Holy Communion.

1. Trisagion.....Jackson
2. Hymn 194—"The Spirit in Our Hearts".....Stanley
3. Gloria in Excelsis.....

EVENING SERVICE AT 5 P. M.

1. Gloria Patri.....Sullivan
2. Gloria Patri.....Berge
3. Cantate.....Perring
4. Benedic.....Abbott
5. Hymn 152—"Holy Spirit".....Warren
6. Doxology—"Praise God".....

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIS, Rector.—Rev. W. KIRKUS, LL. B., of the Church of England, having accepted an appointment to assist the Rector, during his ill-health, will preach on WHITSUNDAY, June 1, MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10:30 and 4 o'clock. Strangers invited. Holy Communion in the Morning.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Albany, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL, D.D., of Brooklyn, in the EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 5th-st., between 6th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor. Morning subject—*Beautiful, but defective.* Baptisms in the evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Rev. R. J. NEVIN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rome, Italy, will preach on SUNDAY, the 1st of June, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, near Broadway.—Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor.—Services on the SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock; EVENING at 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. GARVIN B. VINCENT, D.D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD ON SUNDAY next at 10:30 A. M., and 7:45 P. M., in the new Episcopal Church of St. Stephen, on 46th-st., east of 6th-av., in the EVENING Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach at 7:45.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services every SABBATH at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes will still be gratefully received.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST., near Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D.D. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; prayer-meeting, 7:45. Strangers invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 2d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY SLOSS, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. You are cordially invited.

REFORMED CHURCH OF SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. EDWARD D. MORRIS, D.D., Pastor. Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the new temporary chapel, 120th-st., near 5th-av. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer and conference meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MESSIAH SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, formerly meeting in 7th-st., will meet in Metropolitan Hall, No. 6 5th-av., SABBATH, June 1, at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. Subject—*The First Resurrection.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fortieth-st., near Lexington-av.—Services SABBATH, June 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 3 P. M. at No. 61 Water-st., by Rev. E. B. SIDWELL; and at No. 275 West-st., by the associate pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, Will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH-ST. (Until the reopening of the REINWAY HALL in October.) EVERY SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject of Evening sermon—*Murmurings.*

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., RECTOR of Grace Church, will preach at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 7:45 P. M. The rector (Rev. Dr. PEGG) will preach at 10:30 A. M.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR, WILL preach SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., in the new Episcopal Church of St. Stephen, on 46th-st., east of 6th-av., in the EVENING Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach at 7:45.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, will preach MORNING and EVENING, in Old Forty-third-street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Seats free; all are welcome.

REV. W. C. DAWSON WILL PREACH at the Church of Christ, West 86th-st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. SAMSON WILL PREACH IN Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

REV. WM. F. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF St. Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-st. and 6th-av., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. J. W. MONARY, of Ohio, will preach in this Church SABBATH, June 1, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, at 7:45 in the EVENING. will preach in the Harvard Rooms, 54th-st., near corner of 5th-av. and 42d-st.; subject—*Christ Jesus both passed.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Second Coming of Christ, and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead. Seats free.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, MULberry-st., near Bleecker-st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Rev. WM. J. ALSTON, Rector, will preach the annual sermon to the members of the G. U. O. of O. F., at 7:30 P. M., June 1, 1873. The public are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. WHITSUNDAY. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. BEACH at 7:45 P. M. Litany and catechism at 4 P. M. Reunion of the confirmed at 7 and 10:30 A. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., Corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Whitsunday services; morning prayer at 9 o'clock; Saturday sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon services, with sermon, at 4 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.—Services at Harvard Rooms, 4th-st. and 5th-av., SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; preaching by Rev. F. V. D. GARRETSON.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE BISHOP of New-York will administer the rite of confirmation in the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 76th-st., south of 6th-av., on WHITSUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school festival in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. All the sittings are free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching in the MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev J. W. KELLOG. The public are cordially invited; seats free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach.

THE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., west of 7d-av.—Services SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by Rev. E. HOLLIDAY WIDDEMER, Pastor.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. H. R. MCCLELLAND will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10:30 and 3:30.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

The Phœnix Mutual

OF

LIFE

OF

Insurance Comp'y

OF

Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS JAN. 1, '72, $7,510,614 05

INCOME IN 1872.

From premiums	$2,942,489 74
From interest	471,262 71
From agents' balances paid and increase in value of investments	22,144 04—$3,435,896 49
Total	$10,946,510 54

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1872.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

Paid claims by death	$878,499 66
Paid dividends	995,443 12
Paid for lapsed and surrendered policies	306,084 07
Total	$2,180,026 85

EXPENSES.

Paid for commissions, salaries and all other agency expenses	$364,684 18
Paid medical examiners' fees	30,821 50
Paid salaries of officers and office employes	24,518 82
Paid taxes	46,325 54
Paid reinsurances	1,273 75
Paid all other expenses	79,536 20
	$557,158 62—$2,737,185 47
Total	$8,209,325 07

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$2,975,302 46
Loans on collateral security	101,579 13
United States registered bonds	278,993 75
State and county bonds	66,000 00
Railroad bonds	43,000 00
Gas Company stocks	15,150 00
Bank stocks	182,720 00
Cash on hand and in banks	118,678 54
Premium notes on policies in force	3,561,237 01
Accrued interest on investments	101,884 68
Premiums in course of collection	532,942 19
Deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	135,904 20
All other assets	96,863 16
Total	$8,209,325 07

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding policies, New-York standard, Jan. 1, 1873	$6,778,117 00
All other liabilities	233,376 57—$7,009,493 57
SURPLUS	$1,199,831 50

Number of policies issued in 1872	10,527
Amount insured	$21,751,734
Whole number of policies in force	33,020
Whole amount insured	$71,910,267

E. FESSENDEN, President.

JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

Business of Connecticut Companies in 1872.

	No. of Policies.	Am't Ins.
Hartford Life and Annuity	1,216	$2,487,691
Connecticut General Life	1,280	2,526,490
Travelers' Life and Accident	2,389	4,059,505
Continental Life	2,047	5,021,010
Connecticut Mutual Life	5,117	13,185,515
Charter Oak Life	5,979	12,246,791
Ætna Life	8,791	15,535,187
Phœnix Mutual Life	10,527	$21,751,784

DRY GOODS.

S. S. BERGEN'S

Steam Carpet-cleaning Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Cartage free.

121 ALL-LINEN DRILLS AND Fancy Flannel Vests (Web) to close. Also, Fancy Coir and Fine White Mattings, 18½c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,

At $1 00 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. H. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED, on the 9th day of April, 1873, a special partnership for the manufacture and sale of Langenbach's Excelsior Steam Wash Cleaner and Bleacher, which has since been patented, on the 22d of April, 1873. The name of the firm is LANGENBACH, HALBE & HILDEBRAND. R. LANGENBACH, FRITZ A. HALBE, ARNOLD HILDEBRAND.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French morocccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

BREWSTER WAGON

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware rooms are at the corner of

5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

The great remedies for the treatment of HORSES and other DOMESTIC ANIMALS; SIMPLE, CONVENIENT AND EFFICIENT. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success. Case of ten large bottles and BOOK OF DIRECTIONS, complete, $10. Single Specifics, $1 each at Nos. 562 and 567 Broadway.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

A full assortment of which, comprising a large stock of linen and woolen horse sheets, fly-nets, whips, bits, stirrups, English saddles, horse-blankets, carriage-robes, lap dusters, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,

No. 541 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.

Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices. MAGNUS BROS.,

No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

Carriage-robes, lap dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand. C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

A SOUND AND HANDSOME CHESTnut horse, 15.3, coupé, rockaway, City maker; top-wagon, by Stivers, full seat; coupé harness; single harness; separately or together. Owner at No. 17 West 50th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana.—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: I, the undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-sheds, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used within the construction, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree, with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed: and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed or trust, and the decree mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affected that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, semi-annually, on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiffs in this suit. It is to be understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the State of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust executed to the plaintiffs in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, bearing an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF LADIES' SUITS, &c.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MAYZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LOUIS CLEVE, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given, that the assignee of said bankrupts' estate will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1873, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by Wm. Topping & Co., auctioneers, at No. 132 Church-street, in the City of New-York, a large lot of ladies' and children's suits and garments, of all materials and colors, lately the stock in business of said bankrupts.

JOHN R. PLATT, Assignee.
No. 40 Wall-street.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

A very extensive and choice collection of books in nearly every department of literature, will be sold at auction during the current week, commencing MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock each afternoon. BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERsigned will sell by order of the Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York City, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on THURSDAY, June 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, the books and papers and uncollected notes of the old firm of Ely, Bowen & McConnell.

ISAAC C. KENDALL, Assignee,
Trinity Building, Room No. 90.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 2, at 4 o'clock, a variety of NEW BOOKS, and others relating to American history. Also, illustrated books, engravings, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & BECCORE, THIS DAY, Saturday, May 31, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Sam Weller, and can be seen on Pier —, East River.

SUMMER RESORTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

WIESBADEN.

Old approved and since many centuries well known Alkaline Salt-thermen (36—55° Reaum.)

CURE UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly 900 Bathing-cabinets for the thermen of Wiesbaden. Besides: Hydropathic establishment, Pine needle, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Swimming Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description. Orthopædic establishment. Electricity. Celebrated ophthalmic infirmary. Whey and goat milk. Mineral-waters of all known springs and of freshest filling.

CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL SPA-ORCHESTRA, in the splendid saloons of the Cur house, in the gardens, and at the Cur-spring. MILITARY CONCERTS, EXTRA CONCERTS, and MATINEES, READING-ROOM with 150 newspapers, CARD-ROOMS, COFFEE-SALOONS, and RESTAURANTS, BILLIARDS, PARKS, and DRINKING-HALL, RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE BALLS and REUNIONS, HUNTING and FISHING.

In Autumn: GRAND HORSE-RACES, (races on even ground and steeple-chase.) EXQUISITE CLIMATE, SPLENDID LOCATION, and WELL-KNOWN CHARMING ENVIRONS, in the immediate vicinity of the Rhine. Excursions by railroad and steam-boat into the Rheingau, to Johannisberg, Niederwald, into the Nahethal, to Mainz, Darmstadt, and Frankfort.

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

MUNICIPAL SPA-ADMINISTRATION AT WIESBADEN: F. HEY'L.

LELAND'S

OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH,
SATURDAY, MAY 31,
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND,
Managers.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND,
SEASON OF 1873,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests June 25. To meet the growing demands of the public, the capacity of the house has been increased since last season, by the addition of a number of rooms, all large, airy and newly furnished. A new restaurant of an increased seating capacity has also been added. Eight steam-boats a day from Providence and Newport. For information in regard to terms, &c., address

City Hotel, Providence, R. I.,
L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE,

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.,

Will open for guests, June 16. Board, $4 per day. Four trains daily from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Harlem Railroad. Mr. J. Bernstein's Orchestral Band has been engaged for the season. For terms, &c., apply at the hotel, or address

J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the House, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
enlarged and newly furnished,
WILL OPEN MAY 31.
H. HOWLAND & SONS.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The ATLANTIC HOUSE, fronting Touro Park and Bellevue-avenue, will be opened for the season on MONDAY, May 26.

WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The DERBY COTTAGE facing Touro Park and Bellevue-av., elegant rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 273 8th-av., New-York.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON HUDSON,
WILL OPEN JUNE 14.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,

Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vesey-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d-st. and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address

J. E. LASHER,
Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

CENTRAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The Central is a new hotel, and has been newly furnished throughout. It will be open for the reception of guests June 5, 1873. For further particulars address H. C. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. Also one cottage to let, with board at hotel, or private table if desired. For terms or other information apply at hotel, or address O. DECAMP, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

J. TYSSEN'S VICTORIA HOTEL,

ROTTERDAM.

Newly built in 1869, and greatly enlarged in 1873, offers a first-class accommodation for English and American tourists visiting Holland and the Rhine.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by consistent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. Du Vivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New-York County Courthouse, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.

FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
Executors.
a5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873. GEO. H. TASK, } Executors.
ap26-law6mS* HALSEY W. KNAPP, } tors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1873. ap8-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

CANADARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class. French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Springs. Richf

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Continued from Seventh Page.

who died that the country might live, well deserved the dedication of a single day to their memory. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall followed in an address reviewing the associations of national holidays. He said that in decorating the graves, and remembering the gloom of the war, the people should remember the faults of both sides, and the sacrifices of the dead. The ceremony should be an annual pledge for the preservation of the Union—every wreath laid upon the cemetery marble by future generations should be a pledge for the Union, for the day, the future, and forever. Prof. Homer B. Sprague, the orator of the evening, was then introduced. After reviewing the leading events and the uncertainties of the war, and the contributions of the Empire State to the national soldiery, alluded to the unknown dead, whose graves bear no monument for decoration. While observing the ceremonies of to-day, it is better still to strew with flowers the pathway of the living. He appealed to them to lighten the bitterness of the remaining years of the cripple and widow and the future life of the soldier's orphan. The day, he hoped, would come when the "blast of war's great organ" would be heard no more on the earth, and all men would be banded together in love and unity. The oration concluded with an effective recitation of the concluding stanzas of Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield," and on retiring Mr. Sprague was loudly applauded. A quartet and chorus, "Blessed Forever," followed, and Comrade James L. Farley recited an appropriate poem written for the occasion by Hon. Alex. M. W. Ball. "Glory be to God" was rendered by a full chorus, and after a brief address by Rev. Sylvester Malone, the "Star-spangled Banner" was sung by Miss C. Lasar, with chorus, and the services concluded.

Ceremonies, Orations, and Flowers in Washington and Throughout the Country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The usual ceremonies of Decoration Day were observed with more pomp and circumstance than ever before. Arlington, where rest near 16,000 dead of the Union Army, was, of course, the point of general attraction, as that was the place of the most elaborate display. The ceremonies were, as usual, conducted by the Grand Army. Places of business were generally closed in this city, and at least 15,000 went from here to Arlington. Among the new features was a structure occupied for the first time to-day, which has been erected for use on Decoration days. It is called "The Amphitheatre," and will hold about 4,000 persons. The President, with Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie, was on the platform. The programme included an oration by Dr. T. De Witt Talmadge, which was eloquent and stirring in spite of its somewhat stagey character. Original poems were read by Dr. E. A. Duncan and J. P. Irvine.

Oak Hill Cemetery, in Georgetown, the Congressional cemetery, Glenwood, Prospect Hill, and the Soldiers' Home were visited by detachments, and the soldiers' graves in each adorned with flowers. At the Soldiers' Home the oration was delivered by Gen. M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents. At the same cemetery an original poem was read, which was written by Mrs. Marie Barton Greene, and at Oak Hill Dr. H. E. Woodbury read still another original poem. The day has been dusty and hot, but is tempered this evening by a light shower.

There are at Arlington about 250 Confederate soldiers buried, and it is understood the permission of the War Department will be obtained by their friends, and by sympathizers with the lost cause, to strew flowers on their graves some day next week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The public departments and district offices, banks and schools are closed to-day, and the citizens have, to a large extent, suspended business, there being almost a general holiday. This morning the decoration of soldiers' graves was commenced in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and was conducted by the committees of the Grand Army of the Republic. Hon. M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, delivered the address at the Soldiers' Home and Battle Cemetery. At the others were services appropriate to the occasion.

AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

The principal point of attraction was Arlington. The ceremonies commenced at noon. Fully 10,000 persons were on the ground. Three grand arches were erected in the rear of the Lee mansion—one over the right or south entrance, another over the north entrance, and a third over the centre or main entrance. Each was lavishly trimmed with festoons of evergreens, flowers, and mottoes wrought in green. A special feature of the profuse decoration were two large pyramids, representing the different branches of the United States service, having for their most striking ornamentation muskets, sabres, swords, drums, and other implements of modern warfare, the whole being surmounted with the liberty cap. The tomb of the unknown dead was festooned with flowers and evergreens from the base to the apex, and from the muzzle of each cannon surmounting it evergreens were twined down to the ground. The monument was covered with American flags wrapped with evergreens. The front of the Lee mansion was also ornamented, the eight massive columns being trimmed with tricolored fabrics. Above the columns a festoon of American flags was arranged, while in the centre was a large shield, from which stringers of evergreens extended to the columns. From the entrance to the amphitheatre was a line of flags extending entirely around the grand stand and auditorium, back to the starting point, and at each tree near thereto a shield was placed in position. The entrance gates were also arched with flags and evergreens. The rostrum, capable of seating 300 persons, was uncomfortably crowded. Among the distinguished invited guests who participated in the exercises were President Grant, the heads of the various executive departments and bureaus, Gov. Cooke, and other District officials. The Governor's mounted guard and grenadiers were present in full uniform. Rev. Dr. Tiffany opened with a prayer. A chorus of 500 voices, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, sang a national hymn entitled "To Thee, O Country," after which was recited an original poem by Dr. E. A. Duncan, and the hymn of "Peace on Earth" was sung by the Grand Army Choir, and at the conclusion the orator of the day, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., delivered an oration.

A male chorus sang a musical selection from "Comrades in Arms," followed by an instrumental production by the Marine Band, which terminated the services at the rostrum and amphitheatre. Upon the completion of the exercises at the stand, the orphans and such others as could find accessible standing room near the granite monument, proceeded to the tomb of the unknown dead. The exercises opened with the national anthem "God Save the Union" by the Grand Army Choir, after which Rev. John Chester offered a prayer. A body of orphans from the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, under the charge of the lady managers and officers of the Home, then sang with exquisite sweetness a hymn entitled "Soldiers' Memorial Day," after which an original poem "Unknown," was recited by Comrade J. P. Irvine. In the course of the afternoon the graves were strewn with flowers.

The President and family took with them to Arlington a large basket of the choicest flowers as a contribution to the decoration. The exercises closed with the singing of the American hymn "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with an orchestral accompaniment by the full Marine Band.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 30.—A vacation of the public schools, the closing of banks, insurance offices, the Custom-house, the courts, and many wholesale houses have to-day marked the very general observance of Decoration Day. The excitement attending the fire somewhat interfered with the morning programme in Boston, but the duty of the day, the strewing of floral offerings upon the graves of soldiers and sailors who died by the war, was fully carried out. The various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic turned out with full ranks, music, and in many instances with military escort, adding an imposing feature to the display. Among those who made addresses were William Ralph Emerson, at Mount Auburn; ex-Mayor Gaston, at Forest Hills; N. P. Banks, at Waltham, and Senator Boutwell, at Graham. The weather was cool and pleasant.

IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 30.—Decoration Day is very generally observed in this city. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, escorted by all the militia of the city, visited the cemeteries with wagons full of flowers and decorated each soldier's grave. Bells were tolled, flags displayed at half mast, and business generally suspended during the passage of the procession. An oration and poem will be delivered this evening. Similar observances are reported in all the chief villages of the State.

IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Decoration Day is being generally observed as a holiday. All public offices and banks are closed. Flags are displayed from the shipping in the harbor, and from public and private buildings. Detachments of the Grand Army of the Republic were employed in the forenoon decorating the soldiers' graves in the suburban cemeteries. A grand civic and military procession will be held this afternoon, when the graves at Forest Lawn Cemetery will be decorated, and an appropriate address delivered by Hon. Lyman K. Bass, member of Congress elect.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, May 30.—The weather to-day is all that could be desired for any public demonstration, and the ceremonies of decorating the graves of the dead soldiers in the cemeteries has attracted a vast concourse of participants. The parade is the largest ever witnessed in this city on a similar occasion.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—Flags are flying in all directions. The various posts of the Grand Army proceeded to the different cemeteries, and graves were decorated. Orations are being delivered at prominent points.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—Decoration Day is being more generally observed here than ever before. All the public offices are closed, also the Board of Trade and banks. The weather this morning was excessively cold and disagreeable, with indications of rain. It is now warmer and pleasanter. Thousands of persons are leaving the city for various cemeteries, where public exercises are to be held.

IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 30.—The sixth annual decoration of the soldiers' graves, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, took place to-day. The weather was very pleasant—bright sunshine, with a cool breeze. The procession moved to the railroad depot, where the cars were to be taken for the cemeteries at 1:30 P. M. On reaching the cemetery Klein's Twenty-fifth Regimental Band performed a dirge. The Orpheus Quartette Club, led by Prof. Fair, sang "Integer Vitae," from Fleming, with fine effect. Next followed a prayer by Rev. A. A. Farr, after which the Orpheus Club and chorus sang a hymn entitled "Our Braves." Post Commander Shaw then delivered a feeling address. A hymn, written for the occasion by Miss Laura M. Griffin, of this city, was sang to the air, "Pleyel's Hymn," when the formal decoration of the graves took place, and was a most impressive sight. The Orpheus Club then sang a hymn from Mozart, after which Gen. Stewart L. Woodford delivered an oration. At the conclusion the whole audience joined in singing a closing hymn to the air of "Old Hundred." There was nothing done on 'Change to-day.

OTHER CITIES.

The day was also observed at Cincinnati, Toledo, and Columbus, in Ohio; Elmira, and numerous other cities and towns in this State, and in fact almost universally throughout the North.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 30.—The session of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Scouller. Standing committees were announced by the Moderator, and credentials received from Rev. John E. Adie, LL.D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegetical Theology to the United Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Henry Calderwood, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, as delegates from the United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland. The Committee on Narration and State Religion reported that forty-five presbyteries had reported to the General Assembly. The report states the aggregate increase of membership during the year to be 1,682. The treasurer of the General Assembly reported receipts for the General Assembly fund for the past year, $1,927 47; expenditures, $1,469 91; balance on hand May 1, 1873, $457 56. Superannuated Ministers' fund—Balance on hand, May 1, 1872, $585 63; receipts, $1,727 27. Expenditures for the relief of superannuated ministers, $800; invested, $572 50; balance on hand, $940 40.

The death of Rev. Dr. Thomas Beveridge, of Xenia Presbytery, was announced, and a feeling eulogium of the worth and piety of deceased was delivered by Rev. Dr. Cooper. A recess was then taken.

Upon reassembling, a resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. G. C. Vincent, sending greeting to the Constitutional Convention, and asking that they conform the constitution to that great fundamental truth—recognizing our obligation to and claiming protection from God. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A resolution providing for the collection into one book of the various enactments relating to the order was discussed and referred to the Publication Committee. A resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to revise the constitution of church boards, was referred to the same committee.

Invitation was accepted from the session of the First United Presbyterian Church of Monmouth, Ill., for the Assembly to meet there on the fourth Wednesday of May, 1874.

Delegates from the Synod of the Presbyterian Churches of Lower Canada, from the Reformed Church, and from the Evangelical Church of the Waldences will be heard to-morrow, and delegates from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland and from the Presbyterian Church of the United States on Monday.

An overture to the different presbyteries for reduction in ratio of representation was defeated.

Rev. G. F. Heddon, of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, was introduced, and addressed the Assembly.

In the evening a conference was held on Sabbath-schools. Pulpit appointments were announced, and the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow morning.

New Excise Rules.

Commissioners Voorhies, Stewart, and Marshall, composing the Board of Excise, yesterday issued the first definite instructions regarding the liquor-saloons of this City, and classified the various applications for licenses for saloons hitherto referred to inspectors of excise. By the rule of the board, as expressed yesterday, places where liquor is sold, in reference to taxation, are divided into five grades. Hotels of the first class, and bar-rooms of more than ordinary excellence, are obliged to pay $250 per annum license. Second-class hotels and restaurants pay $150. Saloons where liquor is sold and drank on the premises form the third class, and are taxed $100 license. The fourth class, such as druggists, where liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons, are taxed $60 license. The fifth class, where common ales and beer are sold, pay $30 license.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

On the 9th May, Officer Hill, of the Eighth Precinct, found two thieves in the act of breaking into the store of Julius Davis, No. 83 Greene-street. One of them, named Jas. Hayes, was arrested at the time. The other, named James Sweeney, effected his escape, but was yesterday captured on Third-avenue, and taken before Justice Ledwith, who committed him for trial without bail.

Wm. Hafla, aged ten years, was run over by a truck, in Barclay-street, near West, yesterday, and seriously injured.

Yesterday, Barbara Gyer, aged forty-four years, of No. 76 Elm-street, fell off a shed in the rear of her residence, and sustained serious injuries.

Bridget Rone, aged four years, of No. 1,134 Second-avenue, fell into the cellar at her residence, yesterday, and received severe injuries.

Patrick O'Brien, aged fourteen years, of No. 107 Thompson-street, was run over in Washington-street, yesterday, by a cart, and seriously injured.

John Noel's jewelry-store, No. 278 Eighth-avenue, was robbed of watches and jewelry valued at $1,500, on Thursday night. No clue to the thieves.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Lester F. Clark, builder, was held for trial on a charge of severely beating Simon Ryder, one of his workmen. Ryder's shoulder was broken by Clark. Charles Christian and his son were committed to answer for biting, beating, and kicking Henry Harmann, of Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue. Michael Baldwin, for inflicting a slight stab-wound in the shoulder of John Collins, of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue, was committed for trial.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Atlantic-Resolute game on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, was stopped in the middle of the third inning by the rain, which fell quite heavily, greatly to the gratification of the Atlantics, who were being beaten out of their boots, the score at the time of "calling" the game standing Resolute, 8; Atlantic, 0. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the Jerseymen at the Atlantics refusing longer to contest the game; but the Brooklyn men were justified in their action, for the rules state explicitly that no game shall be played when rain is falling.

A game of base-ball was played in Boston yesterday between the Mutual and Boston Clubs, the former winning by a score of 6 to 4.

The championship game between the Baltimore and Washington Clubs, played in Washington yesterday, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 19 to 6.

Mining Shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Mining shares—Crown Point, 129; Ophir, 43½; Belcher, 99¾; Savage, 129; Overman, 46; Hale & Norcross, 49½; Gould & Curry, 14½; Raymond & Ely, 61½; Meadow Valley, 24.

THE TURF.

The Oaks Stakes, at Epsom, Won by Marie Stuart.

LONDON, May 30.—The race for the Oaks Stakes took place at Epsom to-day, and was witnessed by a great crowd of persons. Marie Stuart was the winner. Wild Myrtle came in second, and Angela third. Eighteen fillies ran. T. Cannon was the jockey of Marie Stuart. The betting just previous to the commencement of the race was two to one against Marie Stuart, two to one against Wild Myrtle, and seven to one against Angela. The following is the summary of the race:

Renewal of the Oaks Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies, 8 stone 10 pounds each; about a mile and a half; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; 138 subscribers:

Mr. Merry's ch. f. Marie Stuart, by Scottish Chief, out of Morgan la Faye.......... 1
Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's ch. f. Wild Myrtle, by Stockwell, out of Tightfit.......... 2
Mr. J. Johnstone's b. f. Angela, by Adventurer, out of Stella, by West Australian.......... 3

Maryland Jockey Club Races—Fourth and Last Day.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—This was the fourth and last day of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $500; a dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages. Brennus galloped over.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; purse, $700; for all ages that have run during the meeting; two-mile heats; $600 to the winner, $100 to the second horse. The following is the summary:

Chickabiddy..........	1	1
Teetotal..........	2	3
Edwin..........	3	2

Time—3:51¼, 3:46¾.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Purse, $400; for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; one and a half miles. Buckden came in first, followed by Artist, John Boulger, and Sanford in the same order. Time—2:45.

FOURTH RACE.—Grand Steeple-chase Post stakes, of $50 each, play or pay, welter weights; about two and a half miles, over a fair hunting course; club to add $1,200, of which $900 to first horse, $200 to second, and $100 to third. Duffy won the race; Tammany second, Lochiel bolted. Time—6:01. This was the most exciting race ever run over the Pimlico Course. Lochiel led over stone walls, ditches, and hurdles for a mile, when the course led in the track for a short distance, and then into the inner field. Lochiel kept the track, and Duffy leaped the railing into the inner field, keeping the steeple course, and coming out the winner. The race throughout was most exciting, Duffy and Tammany leaping in splendid style.

The track was in fine condition, and the weather pleasant until the close of the last race, when a rain-storm set in. Fully 10,000 persons were present, of whom a large number were ladies.

Great Trot Between Gazelle and Fullerton—The Former Wins.

The great contest between Gazelle and Judge Fullerton for the special purse of $2,500, offered by the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, came off yesterday, and drew to the course an immense throng of spectators. The interest manifested in the result of the race was widespread, and the controversy in regard to superiority had grown exceedingly warm. The arguments advanced by the opponents of the Clay blood were that this particular strain was "soft," and as Gazelle is out of a Clay mare, she was pronounced a "duffer," although her great speed was acknowledged. This contest has, however, decided the matter, and her great victory yesterday will convince any reasonable turfman that the Clays are stickers, and that while American Girl and Gazelle are on the turf their records will refute the "soft impeachments" so often pronounced against them. Had the weather clerk behaved more reasonably in the morning 10,000 people would have been present.

THE RACE.

At 3 o'clock the horses were called by the judges, Messrs. Hoagland, Payson, and Oakley, and they soon appeared, both looking in excellent condition. The master reinsman, Dan Mace, handled the lines over Fullerton, and John Lovett had the fortunes of Gazelle's friends in his keeping. The mare was the favorite and brought $160, while Fullerton sold for $75. After their preliminary exercises on the stretch the contestants came up readily.

FIRST HEAT.—After three attempts the word was given, Gazelle a length and a half in the lead. She went round the turn at a great rate, and immediately opened the gap to three lengths, both going steadily. As they neared the quarter-pole Fullerton got a little closer, and when they passed that point in 34 seconds Gazelle was showing the way by two and a half lengths. Down the backstretch they went at a rattling pace, Gazelle still cutting out the work and going away three lengths, but Mace urged Fullerton on and but half a length of daylight intervened between them when they reached the half-mile pole; however, Gazelle again ran away from her competitor, and a length of daylight was between them. Time—1:10½. On the lower turn Fullerton made a game effort to catch the mare, and amid great enthusiasm he had his nose at Gazelle's wheel. This was but for a moment, as the mare kept the pace hot with untiring speed, and when she passed the three-quarter pole in 1:45½ she was two lengths in advance. Turning into the homestretch Fullerton struggled gamely, but the mare held her own, and although Mace plied the whip freely, the horse was unable to reach her, and, amid great cheering, she won the heat by two lengths, in the fast time of 2:21.

SECOND HEAT.—A beautiful start was effected, both going away head and head, but at the turn Gazelle went to the front nearly a length, when she struck a pace and Lovett was obliged to pull her to a standstill. Fullerton immediately opened a tremendous gap, and the excitement was beyond description. The friends of Fullerton were beside themselves when he passed the quarter-pole, more than twenty lengths ahead, in 36 seconds. On the backstretch Lovett got the mare to work, and when they passed the half-mile pole, in 1:13, the same distance divided them. On the lower turn, however, Gazelle closed the gap to within fifteen lengths, but it was impossible for her to catch the gelding, and both were eased up and came home easily. Fullerton a dozen lengths in front. Time—2:30.

THIRD HEAT.—This result staggered the backers of the mare, and they made a rush to the pool-stand to hedge out. Fullerton brought $120, and Gazelle, $110. The rain, which began falling before the first heat, now came down steadily, and the chances for Fullerton were better. They came up the first time, and Fullerton was a length and a half in front. They were sent off, however, and before they got round the turn Gazelle made a very bad break, and went all over the track. Again Fullerton's friends were jubilant as he went away and passed the quarter-pole ten lengths in the lead in 36 seconds; as they went along the backstretch, however, Gazelle got down to steady work, and with astonishing speed began to close upon her competitor. She got within six lengths and still continued to shut up the gap to the half-mile pole, where Fullerton was but three lengths ahead. Time—1:12¼. On the lower turn the mare kept up her powerful stroke, and her backers cheered lustily as she lapped Fullerton's wheel. She still forged forward, and the excitement was intense. They neared the three-quarter pole, and every eye was strained to catch the slightest error. They turn into the home-stretch neck and neck, and a loud cheer goes up. They are now at the drawgate, and both are receiving the whip. "Fullerton wins!" shouts one. "Gazelle!" shouts another; but, as they approach the goal, the mare makes a gallant spurt, and wins the heat by half a length, in 2:26¼, amid the cheering and hand-clapping of the multitude.

FOURTH HEAT.—Gazelle was again taken into favor at $60, to $40 for Fullerton. The second attempt was a "go" on even terms, but at the turn Gazelle immediately went to the front two lengths. Fullerton then left his feet, to the disgust of his backers, and Gazelle shot away four lengths at the quarter-pole, in 35 seconds. After leaving that point, Fullerton made another break, and soon Gazelle opened a gap of a dozen lengths, increasing it to twenty lengths at the half-mile pole, in 1:13. From this point home the mare was well in hand, and won as she pleased, by a dozen lengths, in 2:29¾.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.—Friday, May 30; Special purse, $2,500; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

Jos. Harker's b. m. Gazelle. J. Lovett......	1	2	1	1
W. Humphrey's ch. g. Judge Fullerton. D. Mace......	2	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Three-quar.	Mile.
First heat..........	34	1:10	1:45½	2:21
Second heat..........	36	1:13	1:50½	2:30
Third heat..........	36	1:12¼	1:49¼	2:26¼
Fourth heat..........	35	1:13	1:50½	2:29¾

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The A. M. E. Conference, in session at the Monmouth-street Zion Church, Jersey City, adjourned yesterday, having made the following appointments: Zion Church, New-York, and Hackensack, N. J., Jacob Thomas; Newburg, N. Y., Henry Dunson; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Josiah Biddle; Troy, N. Y., Joseph P. Thompson; Kingston, N. Y., Dempsey Kennedy; Jersey City, N. J., Cyrus Oliver; Williamsburg, N. Y., V. Stabbs; Hudson, N. Y., Joseph G. Smith; Paterson, N. J., Samuel Berry; Yonkers and White Plains, Adam Jackson; Somerville, N. J., John Roberts; Nyack and Haverstraw, Glinon Leonard; Fairhaven, E. W. Robinson; New-Rochelle and vicinity, George J. Clift; Lodi and Paramus, Floyd Mills; Portchester, N. Y., Jephtha Barcroft; Newark and Rahway, N. J., Isaac Jinkins; Peekskill, N. Y., George E. Smith; Greenport and Riverhead, Ephraim Prince; Hempstead and Jerusalem, John J. Stewart; Matawan, N. J., Wm. H. Purnell; Harlem, N. Y., J. H. Anderson.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

A Characteristically Sharp Rebuke of Rebel Malignancy.

The following letter, written by Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, we find in the Washington *Chronicle* of Friday:

To D. H. Hill, late Lieutenant General of the Rebel Army:

SIR: An article of yours which recently appeared in the Charlotte (N. C.) *Home*, of which you are the editor, I find going the rounds of the newspapers, in which you make an attack upon the character of the late Gen. Canby, and other deceased officers of the United States Army. In this editorial you do me the honor to bitterly denounce me. I say honor, for I esteem it an honor for any man who has been loyal to his country to be blackguarded and vilified by you. Were I so unfortunate as to be the recipient of your commendation, I should feel like exclaiming, as did Socrates when applauded by a bad man like yourself, "What crime have I committed?"

You exult over the death of the brave Canby, assassinated by savages, and attribute his death, with that of Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton, George H. Thomas, Prof. Mahan, of West Point, ex-Senator Preston King, of New-York, and the late Senator Lane, of Kansas, to a retribution of God, because in the late civil war they opposed the effort to destroy the Government of the United States.

You say of Gen. Canby that, while he was in command at Richmond, Va., he "personally superintended the hanging of a white man up by the thumbs for kicking an insolent negro." Now this is your version of Canby's conduct, and the whole editorial you have written breathes so fiendish and brutal a spirit as to make you unworthy of credit.

Besides this, Gen. Hill, the whole life of Gen. Canby gives the lie to your assertion that he did anything vulgar, inhuman, or unbecoming a high-toned soldier. Canby was a man of learning and ability, and a Christian gentleman as well as a model soldier. I am not prepared to deny that within Canby's department a white man was tied up by the thumbs. While he was commanding at Richmond, a negro, under the Constitution of the United States, as amended, which Canby was sworn to support, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens. As a West Pointer and an officer of the United States Army before the war, you know that to tie a malefactor up by the thumbs was a common mode of punishment in the army, and Canby failed in his duty if he made distinction between criminals on account of race or color in meting out the pains and penalties required by good order and military discipline.

While as a matter of form and duty, as department commander, Canby would approve the verdict of a military court inflicting just and necessary punishment upon criminals violating the laws it was his duty to enforce, he was above being his own executioner. The management of the details he left to a man of brutal instincts, like yourself.

Now, Gen. Hill, while you are falsely accusing Gen. Canby of brutality, I propose to enlighten the public as to your military record. While in command in North Carolina, during the late war, twenty-six white men were tried on the charge of being loyal to the United States. No other offense was alleged against them. They were put on trial late in the afternoon, and by the verdict of a drum-head court-martial, acting under your orders, all were hung until dead before breakfast the next morning, without benefit of clergy. Are you not a beautiful specimen to assail Canby on the score of brutality? I can think of nothing as supremely ridiculous, unless it would be for you and your friend Capt. Jack to write a treatise on civilization for distribution among the Kuklux of North Carolina. Indeed, if I did not know that you were in North Carolina, I should infer from the brutality of your assault on Canby, Thomas, and others, that you were in the lava beds when it was written, and that the article was the joint production of yourself and Capt. Jack.

Your assumption that the death of the noble George H. Thomas by apoplexy, and the sudden deaths of Lincoln and other loyal men, are a retribution of the Almighty for the side they took in the late war, could be inspired only by the malignancy born of disappointed ambition, and the spirit which possessed the devil, the founder of Secession Democracy, of a preference to ruling in hell to serving in heaven.

I am happy in the belief that many thousands of the honest masses in Tennessee, North Carolina, and elsewhere, who were misled and coerced into rebellion by just such men as you, Gen. Hill, now repudiate your leadership and loathe your teachings.

If I were disposed to imitate you, I could give a long list of men in civil and military life supporting the rebellion who have come to sudden, and, in many cases, dishonorable deaths, but I prefer not to do so.

You rejoice over my paralysis as a punishment of God, because, as you say, I "cast my lot with the Abolitionists." I recognize the hand of God in my case, but I regard Him as interfering in my behalf. Probably not one man in a thousand would survive the exposure and hardships to which I was subjected while driven by rebel cavalry into the mountains, and incarcerated in a rebel prison in mid-winter. While I am now in improving health, with a clear conscience, nearly all the men who were instrumental in my imprisonment, and who insulted me while in prison, are dead. Most of them died with delirium tremens, or in some other unnatural way. I would not parade their names before the world, as you would; for when God lays his hand on a man I take mine off, and I mention the fact in defending myself from your attack.

I have noticed that you and others, who have assailed Canby and Thomas since their death, never insinuated a charge reflecting upon their personal characters while they were living. To make accusations against a man after his death, which you dared not make while he was living, would indicate to unprejudiced minds that you are falsifiers or cowards.

As to myself, I shall go on in the even tenor of my way, and at the expiration of my term in the Senate two years hence, I expect to revive the Knoxville *Whig* for the especial benefit of men of your stamp. I am, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 26, 1873.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.

Serious Accusations Against Police Officers—The Recent Murder of a Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—There is much excitement in Sacramento City, proceeding from an investigation before the Police Commissioners relating to the conduct of Officers Harris and Doll in the case of Mortimer, the murderer of Mrs. Gibson. Carrie Mortimer testifies that these officers, on several occasions, gave information to Mortimer and herself about persons who were possessed of large sums of money, in order that Mortimer and she might rob them. She also swears that these officers brought Mortimer home on the night of the murder of Mrs. Gibson, and told her that they had "business" for Mortimer to perform, but he was too drunk to attend to it properly. A large number of witnesses have been examined in the case.

The Chinaman who was murdered by two white men last night, has not been identified. A woman identifies the prisoners, Brennan and Rhodes, as the murderers. The Chinese are greatly alarmed and apprehensive of further murders and rioting. Their theatres and stores are all closed. Law-abiding citizens of all classes denounce, in strong terms, the efforts made by unprincipled demagogues to incite to the murder of these people. There is a general determination that the laws shall be maintained at all hazards.

Business in the United States Courts.

Hans Johnson, Carl Olsen, and Ole A. Jacobson, sailors on board the Norwegian bark N. C. Kierkegaard, charged with insubordination, were arrested by Deputy Marshal Crowley and brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. After examination they were committed to Ludlow-street Jail to await the action of the Swedish Consul.

The civil side of the United States Circuit Court and the District Court were yesterday adjourned in honor of the Decoration ceremony.

Judge Benedict opened the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday in the new court-room, No. 27 Chambers street. The new Grand Jury were called, but of a list of forty names only eleven responded. The impaneling was postponed, and a new list of thirty-six names ordered to be summoned.

The case of Geo. F. Dunning, indicted for embezzling money of the Sub-Treasury of the City, was argued on demurrer yesterday before Judge Benedict; Assistant District Attorney Purdy for the prosecution, and Mr. A. O. Hall for the prisoner. The demurrer was founded on want of precision in the indictment in not stating sufficient grounds to constitute the alleged offense, and for being framed under an act of 1823, which was repealed in 1866. The decision on the argument will operate on a verdict of a jury.

New-Jerusalem Church Conference.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Ministerial Conference of the New-Jerusalem Church of the United States met here to-day. There was a fair attendance. Rev. Geo. Field, of Toronto, Canada, in the forenoon read a paper on the proper form and order of public religious worship, which was discussed at the afternoon session. The conference will continue several days.

On Friday of next week, the General Convention of the New-Jerusalem Church commences its sessions, which will continue until the Tuesday following.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. T. S. Lambert addressed the New-York Liberal Club last evening on the subject of "Life Insurance Before and Behind the Scenes."

The tassel and fringe factory of Frederick Michaels, on the third floor of No. 227 Bowery, was entered by sneak-thieves yesterday, and robbed of $596 worth of tassels, fringes, &c.

A detachment of officers and privates of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, left this City on Thursday for Brattleboro', Vt., to decorate the grave of the late Col. James Fisk.

George Mitchell and John Flagg were arrested, at an early hour yesterday morning, by C. [illegible] Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged with being professional thieves, and were remanded for examination.

All the departments of the City Government were closed yesterday. The Mayor was at his office as usual, but received no callers, and was engaged all day in signing warrants for salaries due on the 1st of June.

The Eight-hour Enforcement League has resolved to issue an address to the trades' union associations requesting them to send delegates to effect a reorganization of the league, which shall be in future known as the Working Men's Central Council.

Chas. Vandevoort and John English were arrested by Officers Woolsey and Healy, of the Broadway squad, yesterday. The prisoners were detected picking pockets during the passage of the procession down Broadway, and were held for examination.

Frank E. and Chas. N. Rowell, two lads who had run away from their home in Boston, and had shipped on board the Neptune, now in this port, for San Francisco, were taken off that vessel yesterday by Capt. Speight, of the harbor police, and sent back to Boston.

After the ceremonies, yesterday, Post Kohler, No. 22, were escorted to their quarters in Delancey street by Company D, Sixth Regiment, National Guard. Addresses were there delivered by Comrades A. F. Long, of Nashua, No. 6, Col. C. Nitzsche, and Major Jacob Muller, of New-Hampshire.

The funeral services of the late ex-Alderman John D. Spader were held yesterday afternoon in St. Stephen's Church, Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The services were read by Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Price, rector of the church. At the conclusion the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BROOKLYN.

The first grand regatta of the Prospect Park Yacht Club will take place at Prospect Park Lake to-day at 3:30 P. M. There are eighteen entries for the regatta.

The annual election of the Woman's Suffrage Society was held yesterday, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Lozier, with the following result: President, Mrs. Dr. Lozier; Vice Presidents, Mrs. H. M. Shephard and Mrs. E. B. Whitney; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. B. Pitts; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. S. Blake; Treasurer, Miss Jennie Macadam.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. Mr. Behrends, for the last eight years the pastor of the Baptist Church at Yonkers, tendered his resignation on Thursday, having received a call from the First Baptist Church, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Patrick Rogers, a constable of the town of West Chester, who was struck about ten days ago by an Italian named Luigi Sartareppi with a slung-shot, was reported, yesterday, to be in a dying condition, at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Floyd P. Horton, aged twenty-five years, while passing through Yonkers at an early hour yesterday morning, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen a horse which he was riding. The property was subsequently claimed by his uncle, Mr. B. S. Horton, of Mount Pleasant. It was stated at the police station that the accused was wanted in New-Jersey for a similar offense.

Mr. Samuel Simpson, of Riverdale, while on his way home from a church entertainment in Yonkers, was attacked by two men who demanded his money, and, failing to get it, struck him. Mr. Simpson took a formidable-looking knife from his pocket, and thereby succeeded in getting away. He reported the occurrence to the King's Bridge Sub-police Station. A telegram to head-quarters, at Yonkers, resulted in the capture of Cornelius Desmond and Patrick Kelly within an hour, and the accused were committed for trial without bail.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-morrow evening, St. John's Episcopal Church, of Clifton, will be reopened for divine service, the exercises commencing at 8 o'clock.

A North River sloop, loaded with brick, was yesterday sunk near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the Kills, near New-Brighton. The crew had barely time to escape with their lives.

The members of the Sea View Association will meet this evening in Luly's Hotel, New-Dorp, for the purpose of closing the purchase of the land to be used as a fair ground and race-course.

LONG ISLAND.

Frank Lyon, a brother of B. Lyon, merchant, of Sag Harbor, committed suicide yesterday morning. He was found in his room lying across the bed with a bullet-hole in his forehead, a pool of blood near his head, and the pistol lying by his side. He died before a physician could reach his dwelling.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Pope robbery still occupies the attention of the Paterson Courts, and will probably not be concluded for some days.

Edgar Baldwin, aged fourteen years nine months, fell into the canal from Plane-street bridge, about 4 o'clock, and was drowned.

The "recognition" services at the Hamilton Park Baptist Church, Jersey City, took place on Thursday evening last. Rev. Samuel Knapp preached the sermon.

Edward Anthony, a child two years old, was run over by a truck belonging to John Gradmell, and driven by Thomas Gradmell, in front of No. 36 Market-street, Paterson, yesterday morning, and instantly killed.

A child named Stoddard was severely burned in Elizabeth, yesterday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The parents of the child were also badly burned in extinguishing the flames.

The body of a boy named Yearance was found in the Morris Canal, at Bloomfield, yesterday. The lad was a driver for a man named McBride. He disappeared ten days ago at Eleven-mile Level, yet his body was found only three-quarters of a mile from McBride's boat. Coroner Munn will hold an inquest.

Laurence Burke, of Hoboken, was killed on the West-line Railroad, at Basking Ridge, on Thursday. Deceased was on his way to a land sale, and as the cars were crowded, he rode on the roof of one. While passing a bridge a beam struck him on the head and threw him to the ground, the fall breaking his neck.

The Health of Vice President Wilson.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—Vice President Wilson is in town to-day. He is suffering from overwork, which has affected his eyes. During the late campaign Mr. Wilson made over 130 speeches, and traveled nearly 20,000 miles. He has attended to his Congressional labors during the past Winter, and at the same time was preparing the second volume of his historical work for publication this Autumn. His physician, Dr. E. H. Clarke, now orders a cessation of all work, including correspondence, and that Mr. Wilson shall seek rest and relaxation during the Summer.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 28 cars reported to arrive, 476 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,608 head, or 624 cars, against 547 cars for the same time last week. The market was lifeless, and there were no regular buyers in attendance. There was not sufficient trade to make a quotable market; the only sales were 77 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,099 to 1,224 lbs., at $5 35@$5 75; 50 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,079 to 1,093 lbs., at $5 50; 20 head Illinois Stockers, averaging 990 lbs., at $5; 18 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,058 lbs., at $4 75; 22 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 840 lbs., at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,400 head, against 10,200 head for the same time last week; the market closed heavy at yesterday's quotations; the stock in the yards remaining unsold will be shipped in first hands; there were no buyers in attendance. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 16,300 head, against 23,800 head for the same time last week; all arrivals are through consignments. There were not sufficient sales to give tone to the market; prices nominally at $5 25@$5 50.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEAVER CASSIMERE.—This is the title of a new Summer hat of a delicate beaver color, and light as a zephyr's wing, just introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway. Those who appreciate comfort will be delighted with the Beaver Cassimere.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:32 | Sun sets......7:23 | Moon rises. 12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island. 12:00 | Hell Gate..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Italia (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steamship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore.

Barks Pallas (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, W. Jex; Lord Baltimore (Br.,) Huxford, Rio de Janeiro, Pendergast Brothers & Co.; Carlota, (Br.,) Maguire, Cienfuegos, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Long Beach, Blair, Bath, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Martha M. Heath, [illegible], Ball & Co.; Julia A. Rider, [illegible], Indianola, Texas, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Albert, (of Melbourne,) Hubbard, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.—vessel to master.

Bark Margherita, (Ital.,) Starbaro, Girgenti [illegible] ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Luigi Montuari, (Ital.,) De Maria, London 53 ds., with mdse., to master—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. May 27, lat. 36 25, lon. 73 41, spoke bark L'Invidia, (Ital.,) from Palermo, for New-York.

Bark Atlantic, (Russ.,) Kronhelm, Malaga 61 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Buckmann. Passed Gibraltar April 5; came a southern passage, and had high winds and calms.

Bark Primo, (Ital.,) Barbiera, Newcastle, Eng., March 27, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Carpione, (Ital.,) Sturlese, Gloucester April 15, with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Nellie, Higgins, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 5 passengers to Roche Bros. & Co.

Brig Glance, (of Brixham,) Williams, Menton 3 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Geo F. Bulley.

Brig Zerlina, (of Liverpool,) Williams, Naguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Schr. G. Torbel, Sheppard, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with staves to master.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Shaw, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Edwin, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. John Rommel, Jr., Willard, Baltimore, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, Simmons, of and 23 ds. from Granada, with logwood, old iron, &c., to Reeve, Osborn & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sam Weller, (of Brixham,) Varwell, Palermo 28 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.

Schr. Freedom, (of Windsor, N. S.,) King, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with 275 tons plaster to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, Ferguson, San Blas 13 ds., with mahogany and cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wildfire, (of Gloucester,) Bird, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pine-apples to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. M. E. Higgins, for New-York, to sail May 22.

Schr. Jasper, (Br.,) Edgett, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. A. G. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Greenland, Hawkins, Calais, with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. General Banks, Knowles, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, Norfolk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Northam, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. L. Sproul, Bishop, Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Phillips, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. H. T. Potter, Anderson, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn., for Port Johnson.

Schr. Chas. F. Cobb, ——, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Alert, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Brazos, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. F. Miller, Horton, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Staten Islander, Johnson, Stonington.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Thomson, Stonington.

Schr. Woodruff Simms, Wallace, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Potter, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Olive, Plugett, New-Haven.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Rogers, New-Haven.

Schr. White Rock, Lafferty, New-Haven.

Schr. Orvetta, Perry, New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Stover, Daley, New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Sunbeam, Beebe, New-Haven.

Schr. V. Barkelew, Martin, New-Haven.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Holmes, Rockport, Me.

Schr. G. & E. Benton, Budd, Virginia.

Schr. Highland Chief, Freeman, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Whorf, Whorf, Virginia.

Schr. Oriol, Baker, Richmond.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Morton, Alexandria.

Schr. Clara Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.

SAILED—Steam-ships City of Limerick, for Liverpool; Hakon Adelstein, for London.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. N. E.; thick off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 30.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Ship Syren, from New-Bedford; barks Bachelors, from Leghorn; Sarah E. Fraser, from Matanzas; brig Westwood, from Ponce.

Also arr. bark American Lloyds, from Montevideo; brig Isaac Howland, from Brunswick, Me.; schrs. Florence, from Trinidad, and Mary Baker, from Asua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore, and bark Else Eschricht, for London.

LEWES, Del., May 30.—Sld., at noon, brig Lena, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 30.—Arr. bark Genie Manson, from Cuba; schr. Sarah L. Davis, from Fall River; steam-ship America, from Baltimore.

Cld. schr. Agnes J. Grace, for Boston.

Sld. steam ship Seminole, for Boston; schr. Wm. Slater, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 29.—Arr. schrs. Prussian General, from St. John, N. B., for Providence; Mary Clark, Rockport, Me., for New-York; Mary Langdon, Rockland, for do.

Sld. steamer Centipede; brigs W. R. Sawyer, and Chilian Wallah; schrs. Uncle Tom, Ella, Sarah, Wm. Thomas, Judge Low, Georgiana, A. B. Baxter, Batal, Andrew Peters, W. H. Sargent, George Prescott, Corvo, Huntress, G. B. Jones, R. S. Hodgdon, Anna Barton, H. B. Small, Gem, L. A. Burlingame, P. R. Keller, Sallie B., Walter Scott, (Br.,) Hesperus, Tahmiroo, Spartel, Ximenna, and J. L. Cotter, (Br.)

At 7 A. M. wind moderate from the W., and weather clearing.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—The steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool, arr. at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, and sld. in the afternoon for this port. The Nestorian, from Quebec, arr. here at noon to-day.

KINGSTON, Ontario, May 30.—The schr. Julia is ashore near the North Peter Light. A tug has gone to her assistance.

European Marine News.

BRISTOL, Eng., May 30.—The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's steamer Arragon, Capt. Western, from New-York May 15, arr. at this port to-day.

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Through the Summer.

All Packages in the City called for and delivered without charge.

BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

CLOTHING HOUSES OF WOOD & WARING

No. 98 Bowery AND No. 380 Grand-st.

We have reduced the price on our entire stock, and are now offering our immense line of fine Spring goods at remarkable low prices.

Stylish Suits $12, $15, $18, $20, $22.

Diagonal Walking Suits $10, $12, $15, $18.

Stylish Boys' Suits $4, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE and WAREROOMS, NO. 112 5TH-AV.

All orders from private purchasers, as well as dealers, will receive the same prompt attention as at our factory in Baltimore.

WM. KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE AND NEW-YORK.

BOYNTON'S FURNACES AND RANGES.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., 234 Water St., N. Y.

Send for Circular.

BETHESDA SPRING WATER—ACknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the ONLY CURE for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone, Indigestion, Constipation, Disease of the Liver and Urinary Organs. Pamphlets free by the agent, Dr. HEATH, Offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Sold by druggists.

STORAGE.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF VALUABLES,

PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED IN THE CITY AND VICINITY FREE OF CHARGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ALARM CASH-DRAWER.

MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S.

EVERY Merchant SHOULD USE THEM. EVERY DRAWER WARRANTED.

SOLD AT FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSES.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

FAIRBANKS & EWING, No. 715 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For sale by leading hardware-dealers.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSES, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR HAVE VERY great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and from the choicest products of the loom from every part of the world.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $8.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20 to $30.

FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK EMBRACES all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS and CLOTHING of every description, for all classes and all occasions.

ORDERS for Garments to Measure neatly and promptly executed at moderate prices. DIRECTIONS for Ordering BY MAIL FREE on application.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $35.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $50.

FREEMAN AND BURR HAVE FOR years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embracing all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.

BOYS' SUITS, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15 to $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER promptly filled.—OUR NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMples of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

Gorham Mfg. Co., Silversmiths,

No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.

Have opened their Show-rooms for the sale of their Solid Silver Ware AT RETAIL.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

CLOTHIERS.

SPRING SUITS

OF FINE CASSIMERES OF NEW STYLES.

CHILDREN'S SUITS

OF ALL KINDS.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS, KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT; PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR; CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.

FINE LEATHER GOODS.

RUSSIA LEATHER AND CANVAS TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. TOURISTS' CASES. DRESSING-CASES. DISPATCH-BOXES. POCKET-BOOKS.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,696 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 37 Broad-st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
30 YEARS TO RUN,
OF THE
CENTRAL R. R. EXTENSION CO.
OF LONG ISLAND,
At 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The road runs from Farmingdale, the present terminus of the Central Railroad, to Babylon, on the South Shore of the Island. According to contract, the road will be finished by July 15, ready for this Summer's travel.

These Bonds being a *home security*, and among the best ever offered in this market, we take special pleasure in recommending them.

Pamphlets or further particulars will be promptly furnished on application.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
12 Wall-st., New-York.
WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND ALLOW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MIDLAND R. R.
BONDS
For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 2.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, } Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE,

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURG GAS COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y. May 13th, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for 1874, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 2, next, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 26 to June 2, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL election of the Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company for twenty-one directors and three inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Court-st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.
MAY 22. GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Fairbanks & Co.
—Offer—
First Mortgage
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
VERMONT DIVISION.
LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE.

The Road is being built for less than original estimates.
More than half the line is in successful operation.
No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.
Price for the present 90, and accrued interest in currency.
For sale or exchange for marketable securities.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.
Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.
No. 31 Pine-st.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this company will close on MONDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on THURSDAY, June 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN F. COLE, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT upon the application of the undersigned, pursuant to chapter 151 of the Laws of 1873, an order has been made by the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, held at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1873, that a new certificate of stock be issued by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to the undersigned, in place of one heretofore issued to them by said company, for one hundred shares of the capital stock of said company, bearing date on or about the 12th day of January, 1870, and numbered 2,991, unless the lawful owner of said certificate shall present the same at the transfer office of said company, in the City of New-York, on or before the expiration of three weeks from the first publication of this notice.
(Signed,) CAMMANN & CO.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, May 23, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. City Bonds, viz.: $150,000 Permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910; $500,000 Three-year Bonds.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 3.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
No. 52 Wall-street.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European travelers' letters of credit, exchange on City Bank, London, and Vienna Exchange Bank, and the principal cities of Europe.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City, and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.
THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.

A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of six Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 20 Nassau-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 20th of June, both inclusive.
J. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Security Company, will be held on TUESDAY, 3d of June proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d of May, and be reopened at 10 P. M., on 4th of June.
CHAS. PAUL MACKIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of the charter, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-London, Conn., on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting such other business as the interests of the Company may require.
HENRY B. BOND, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds, (Eastern Division,) due the 1st of June, will be paid at the company's office, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 38, on and after that date.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, May 15, 1873.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due 1st June, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York.
WM. TAINTOR, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLItan Gas-light Company of the City of New-York, due June 1, next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of June, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States.
Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; money deposited on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $3,052,029 92; Surplus, $238,442 49.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE.
WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE—BAXTER ENGINES, MADE by Colt's Arms Company; in sizes, two, three, five, eight, and ten horse power; the most popular, because the most durable, safe, and economical; circulars mailed free. WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TEN-horse power boiler; good as new; used but three months; Baxter's Economical. WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park-place, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SECOND QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, BOSTON, Mass., May 24, 1873.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, under the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, June 23, 1873, for the delivery of Fuel, Forage and Straw for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, as follows, viz.:

BOSTON, MASS.
50 cords of Hard-wood.
50 cords Kindling-wood.
350,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
300,000 pounds of Bituminous Coal.
70,000 pounds of Oats.
81,760 pounds of Hay.
19,200 pounds of Straw.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, BOSTON HARBOR, MASS.
40 cords of Hard-wood.
30 cords of Kindling-wood.
750,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, egg size.
12,800 pounds of Oats.
15,000 pounds of Hay.
13,000 pounds of Straw.

FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR, MASS.
810,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, (egg size, 750,000 pounds; nut, 60,000.)
8,780 pounds of Oats.
10,220 pounds of Hay.
11,040 pounds of Straw.

FORT PREBLE, PORTLAND, ME.
566,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal. (egg, 283,000 pounds; nut, 283,000 pounds.)
31,000 pounds of Oats.
36,000 pounds of Hay.
15,000 pounds of Straw.

FORT SULLIVAN, EASTPORT, ME.
400 cords of Hard-wood.
30 cords of Kindling-wood.
100,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal, stove size.
25,090 pounds of Oats.
30,660 pounds of Hay.
16,848 pounds of Straw.

FORT ANDREWS, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
18,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT AT CLARK'S POINT, NEW-BEDFORD, MASS.
21,233 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
4,380 pounds of Oats.
5,110 pounds of Hay.
1,488 pounds of Straw.

FORT CONSTITUTION, NEWCASTLE, N. H.
12 cords of Hard-wood.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT KNOX, BUCKSPORT, ME.
19,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
144 pounds of Straw.

LONG POINT BATTERIES, PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
11½ cords of Hard-wood.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT McCLEARY, KITTERY POINT, ME.
12 cords of Hard-wood.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT PHOENIX, FAIRHAVEN, MASS.
18,200 pounds Anthracite Coal.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT POPHAM, PARKER'S HEAD, ME.
12 cords of Hard-wood.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT SEWALL, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
11½ cords of Hard-wood.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT STANDISH, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
18,200 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT SCAMMEL, PORTLAND, ME.
20,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
144 pounds of Straw.

FORT GORGES, PORTLAND, ME.
20,000 pounds of Anthracite Coal.
144 pounds of Straw.

All of the above supplies to be subject to inspection by such officer or agent as may be designated from this office.

Wood to be sound, merchantable, dry, free from small or crooked limbs, and cut in lengths of not more than four feet. Coal to be of the best quality, red ash, clean. Oats to be sound, fresh, and of the best quality, free from dust or other defects, and delivered in good, well sowed sacks.

Hay to be of the best quality, well cured timothy, securely baled. Straw to be of the best quality, clean, and securely baled.

Wood to be piled in the Post wood-yards or sheds. Coal to be delivered in cellars or bins. Oats, Hay and Straw to be delivered in Post stables.

All to be delivered, free of expense, to the United States in such quantities, and at such times, as the public service may demand.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (the standing of the guarantors to be certified to by a collector or assessor of revenue, or other United States official;) that if the proposal is accepted, the bidder will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that the guarantors will become his sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for its faithful performance.

Proposals to be made on separate sheets for the amounts of Wood, Coal, Oats, Hay or Straw respectively, to be delivered at each station, stating the price per cord (128 cubic feet) of wood, per ton (2,000 pounds) of Coal, Hay or Straw, or per bushel (32 pounds) of Oats, and price of sacks, at which the supplies will be delivered at each Station.

Proposals may be made for delivery of supplies required at any one or more of the Stations.

No proposals will be entertained from persons who have failed to comply with previous contracts, or bids, or from unknown persons not guaranteed; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not made in accordance with this advertisement, or not considered advantageous to the public service, or to accept such portions of any bid as may be deemed of advantage to the public interest, or to receive the whole or any part of the supplies that may be contracted for.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for—(Wood, Coal, Oats, Hay, or Straw, as the case may be)—and addressed to the undersigned.
A. MONTGOMERY,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., Second District, Dept. of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 19th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following-described Post-office Envelopes, for a period of one year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1873, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.
No. 1, size 3¼ by 5¼ inches; estimated number required annually, 5,000,000.
No. 2, size 3⅜ by 6⅜ inches; estimated number required annually, 750,000.
No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.
No. 4, size 4½ by 10⅛ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.
No 5, size 5 by 10⅛ inches; estimated number required annually, 4,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of Envelope (official and registered packages) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of Envelopes required, together with blank forms or bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The Envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The Envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong Manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 2,000 or more Envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post-office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The Envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post-office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

All the Envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the Registered Package Envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, Vol. 5, page 526,) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of Envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post-office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

MEETINGS.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting will be held at the Hall, corner Centre and Grand sts., on MONDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. The election of Managers and Inspectors will take place at 7 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until June 10.
ROYAL G. MILLARD, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, June 14, at 7½ A. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, June 28 at 7 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. FROM NEW-YORK.
*Java, Wednesday, May 28 | Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4 | Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18 | Batavia, Sat'day, June 21
*Russia, Wed'day, June 25 | Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage......................................$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, May 31, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
California.....Sat., May 31 | Columbia.....Wed., June 18
Caledonia....Wed., June 4 | Victoria.......Sat., June 21
India...........Sat., June 7 | Assyria.......Wed., June 25
Olympia.......Wed., June 11 | Anglia.........Sat., June 28
Australia......Sat., June 14 | Castalia......Wed., July 2
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.
N. B.—CALIFORNIA sails 10 A. M. May 31.

EXTRA STEAMER.
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, and LONDONDERRY.
ANCHOR LINE.
Owing to the unprecedented demand for cabin passage by their steamers, will dispatch their elegant new steam-ship
ITALIA,
May 31, from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
This steamer has very superior accommodations for saloon passengers. Cabin passage, $75; return tickets, $130, payable in currency.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..........................Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE......SURMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.....................DAURE......Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT.............LEMARIE...Saturday, July 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.
Steamer VILLE DE PARIS, for Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-street, on Saturday May 31, at 9:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS,
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMSON..........Saturday, May 31, at 8½ A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN...........Saturday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER........Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG........Tuesday, June 3, at 10 A. M.
These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage.................$80, $90, $100, currency.
Returns.........................$160 and $180, currency.
Steerage...$29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.......................Wednesday, June 11
VIRGINIA..............................Wednesday, June 25
GEORGIA...............................Wednesday, July 9
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, June 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, June 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, June 19, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........June 25, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. ———..............July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.............July 9, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......................June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
May 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco May 31, 1873, for Japan and China.
For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, May 31, 1873, for Aspinwall. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 31st inst.
For Hayti and Venezuela,
ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For Havana direct,
LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, June 5, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, May 28.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 31.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, June 10.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, June 17.
Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..............May 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only,)...............June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)............June 12
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..............June 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.
One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25,
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKlin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 23d	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 24th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th	7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 29th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 31st	12:00 M.	Friday, 30th	10:00 A. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager; Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

MORNING BOAT FOR ENGLEWOOD, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw EVERY MORNING (except Sundays and Thursdays). The steamer ALEXIS leaves Harrison-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Haverstraw 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in New-York at 4:15 P. M. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, office on the pier.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31; leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
☞ Notice change of up-town landing.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. On and after SUNDAY, June 1, steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.
Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:20, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 and 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1, 8:4 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:5, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:2, 6:50, 10:15, 11:05, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:5, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:50, 11:05 A. M.; 10:13 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Portchester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

RAILROAD ROUTE FOR NEWPORT, R. I.
Passengers for this line take the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains on the New-Haven Railroad from Grand Central Depot.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Englewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873.

Sealed proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until 10 A. M. of the twelfth (12th) of June, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards and Naval Asylum, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guaranty, and printed instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymasters nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards and asylum.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes, and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 14, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylum:

KITTERY, MAINE.
Nos. 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.
LEAGUE ISLAND, PENN.
Nos. 1, 6, 8, 9, 15, 18.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.
NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 31.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 20, 21.
MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until TUESDAY, June 3, prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each proposal will be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.

The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

FIREWORKS

FANS AND FIRE-CRACKERS.
Two hundred and sixty-five cases palm-leaf, 240 cases Japanese fans, 5,000 boxes fire-crackers, gold eagle, American flag, and golden dragon chop. For sale by H. A. MORRISON, No. 187 Front-st.

GALVESTON.

The Congressional Excursion to the Texan Metropolis—How the Delegation Was Entertained.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER JOSEPHINE, BETWEEN GALVESTON AND NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 22, 1873.

The excursion of Congressmen left Galveston last evening at 4 o'clock, on one of the steamers of Morgan's line, the Josephine, on which I am now writing. The reception given the party at Galveston was the grandest the city could make, and in perfection of arrangements, in heartiness, and in the manner in which the whole city was at the disposal, and given up to, the entertainment and pleasure of the guests, was new to the experience of every member of the company.

We were met at Corsicana, 210 miles from Galveston, by what was denominated the Corsicana Reception Committee, Gen. Wm. J. Clark Chairman. The names of the party had been telegraphed to Galveston, and the various invitations had been properly addressed and made ready for distribution. Scarcely had the train moved out from Corsicana Tuesday morning before the committee began its work, and long before Galveston was reached all were supplied with beautifully designed and printed cards of welcome; cards showing each member of the party to what hotel and room assigned, invitations to various clubs and excursions and social entertainments, and badges of blue ribbon, inscribed, in gold letters, "Our Guest," with a silver "lone star" for a fastener.

The arrival of the train was greeted with a salute of artillery, and the party were speedily transferred to their hotels, and to a waiting dinner. At each hotel a special committee was in attendance, devoted to the entertainment and pleasure of the guests there. More important matters than the relation of details of a reception which was conducted for twenty-four hours in accordance with the spirit and design which may be imagined by the beginning, must engage attention, but I cannot neglect a mention of the decorations of the opera-house where the formal reception was held Tuesday night. The house is not large, but is very pretty and neat. It had been rather hastily decorated for the occasion, but with exquisite taste and beautiful effect. I have often seen halls decorated at many times the expense of money and time, but never one in a style so artistic and pleasing. A special feature was the wreaths of moss and magnolias, and hanging baskets of flowers and vines, and rustic baskets containing specimens of agricultural products and fruits now to be found in the fields and gardens.

The city was entirely at the disposal of the guests. If one had a badge with the magic words, "Our Guest," written upon it, there was no escape from the acceptance of hospitalities. It made no difference whether the wearer were Congressman of much or little renown, or correspondent of paper large or small. The talisman, "Our Guest," was almost as powerful as Aladdin's lamp. If one asked a stranger the way to any point in the city that he desired to visit, instead of having it pointed out, he was placed in a carriage and sent immediately wherever he wished to go. A chance expression of delight at a rich exotic that had cost months of tender care to rear, and it was broken down and presented as a thing of little value. There was everywhere the most polite, yet unobtrusive attention. "Southern hospitality," as illustrated at Galveston, was not a mere legend. It was a realization of the ideal in entertainment. Congressman Field, one of the most soft-hearted of men, declared it made his heart bleed to leave. But his heart has bled all the way. No one of the party, however, departed who had not formed in the brief hours of the visit some friendship that promised to be lasting.

Galveston is an interesting city, and one which has a great future. It is built upon a narrow island about thirty miles long. The bay behind it affords a very good harbor—the best on the Gulf—and its natural advantages can be greatly increased by a limited expenditure. The island is low, but the grades have been raised from time to time, so that the city is high enough for health and comfort, especially as the soil is light and sandy, and thoroughly dry to the level of the sea. There is plenty of room for a city as large as New-York now is. All the party were surprised at the enterprise displayed, at the magnitude of the trade, domestic and foreign, and at the diversity of interests and industries, quite remarkable for a Southern city. Its growth has been very rapid since the war, and the increase in its commerce has been astonishing.

At the beginning of the war the population of Galveston was about 8,000. It exported of cotton 200,000 bales, and of sugar 8,000 hogsheads annually. A population of 38,000 is now claimed by some, but generally 25,000 is regarded a fair estimate. Texas does not now raise sugar to export, but the cotton exportation has increased to 350,000 bales. There has grown up a considerable trade in cattle and beef to New-Orleans and Havana, and hides, horns, wool, cotton-seed oil, and oil-cake, are also exported.

But the great source of the prosperity of Galveston, present and prospective, is the relation it must sustain to the commerce of the vast area north and west of it, which must, from its position and advantages, make it a shipping port for products sent abroad, and a port of entry for all importations. There is a country larger than New-England and New-York combined, with more and vastly better arable land than those States, with the rest of the Middle States added, which must ultimately do all its foreign trade through that port. That vast region is rapidly developing, and must of necessity, if the past development of our country can be regarded as an example, force Galveston within fifty years into a city of 1,000,000 or 750,000 inhabitants, and of wealth and business relatively even greater. It would be possible for the people of Galveston to retard this growth by sluggishness, and exactions and taxes which it might place upon trade, which would turn some that naturally belongs to it into other channels, as for instance, to New-Orleans. But they seem to be awake to the necessity of competition with St. Louis for the trade of Northern Texas and Kansas, and part of Arkansas, and with New-Orleans for the trade of Western Louisiana, and some is already drawn from the latter. Galveston is also doing much directly for the settlement of the rich country which is its complement in commerce.

A line of steamers to Liverpool has been established, adapted especially to the traffic between the two ports. Three are already on the ocean, and three others are now building—it is sad to have to acknowledge—in England. The stock is nearly all owned in Galveston, but they fly the British flag. Their freight out is chiefly cotton. They bring back foreign goods of all kinds that are imported from European markets, and are also bringing over many emigrants, mostly Germans. Last year 73,000 landed at Galveston, and remained there or were distributed throughout the State. A new line of steamers to Liverpool is projected, to sail under the Stars and Stripes. Besides these steamers, lines of sailing packets ply between Galveston and all the principal ports on the globe. Vessels from Brazil come in laden with coffee, and exchange it for cotton, which they carry to Liverpool and other European ports, where the cotton is exchanged for goods adapted to South American markets. These are carried to Rio, and exchanged for coffee, which is again exchanged here for cotton, and so on. This particular kind of trade is flourishing and increasing, and coffee, at the rate of 40,000 bags per annum, is brought in. Galveston is a remarkably cheap port, and freights from Europe are about the same as to New-York. The rapidity of the increase of foreign trade is wonderful. The aggregate of entries at the Custom-house this year has been 700 per cent. more than the aggregate of two years ago.

After what has been said of the foreign trade of Galveston, it is hardly necessary to mention that it carries on a large wholesale trade. Three-fourths of a mile of street, built with large warehouses, is taken up exclusively with trade in unbroken packages. Two firms make annual sales each of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. This street, occupied by the wholesalers to the exclusion of all other business, is called "The Strand." The retail trade is all, or nearly all, done on Market-street. Nearly all the various smiths and artisans are situated on Mechanics-street.

Most of the excursion party visited one or more of the cotton-presses, of which there are five in Galveston. In the business of cotton pressing about $1,000,000 finds investment. In one of the establishments which I saw there were six or seven acres of ground for the reception and handling of the unpressed bales. The stock on hand was unusually low, but 10,000 bales, worth, in round numbers, $1,000,000, were in the establishment. The bales, as pressed and packed at the plantations, are comparatively loose and bulky. When they are sold they are sampled by a person employed for the purpose, and are immediately placed in the presses. The press employed is known as the Tyler press, and is manufactured at Springfield, Mass. It is a powerful machine. The original bales are compressed about five-eighths or two-thirds in bulk, and bound with iron straps. About a dozen men are employed at one press, and they work with such expedition as to press sixty or seventy-five bales per hour. This compression saves much space, and consequently cost, in shipping. The cotton pressed at Galveston is the product of Texas and a part of Louisiana.

I was informed that the capacity of iron-works in Galveston was sufficient now to make the machinery for the cotton presses, and in two or three instances some of the heaviest castings that had been broken were replaced by iron-founders of Galveston. Castings for architectural purposes are made in the city, and most of the buildings in the central portion of the city have the first story, and the trimmings of the others, of iron, the upper stories being of brick. Brick are made along the bay, but they are in color light, and uneven. A few iron fronts were procured some years ago in Philadelphia, and pressed brick are brought from the same place and from Baltimore, but are not much used.

Somewhere preceding I have referred to the healthfulness of the city. I made particular inquiries on this point, and could learn nothing prejudicial to the city. The island is naturally only four or five feet higher than the Gulf, and the tide has sometimes encroached upon a considerable portion of it. But, in that case, the retreat of the water leaves the soil dry in a few hours, and no miasma-breeding marshes are produced. In the city the streets are gradually raising, and some of them are six feet above the original level. The filling is done with shells from the bay, which pack into a smooth, hard roadway, rather dusty, but easily kept clean. During the day the cool sea-breeze tempers the air, bringing health and comfort. The nights are generally cool. There is not often a wind from the land side, and fortunately, as the land across the bay for a long distance back is very low and marshy. Water is bad, but some manner of securing a supply of better quality is to be sought, and doubtless with success. The yellow fever is the only epidemic that is feared, and little hope of exemption from its ravages seems to be felt in quarantine measures. This, it is needless to say, does not accord with the views of intelligent physicians who have studied the subject.

The south-east shore of the island is a fine beach for bathing, or driving, and on account of its beach as well as its airy location, Galveston is becoming something of a resort during the Summer for seekers of health and pleasure. The beach makes a drive twenty-eight miles long, and is composed of fine sand, packed so hard that heavy siege guns have been drawn over it without sinking more than on the hardest packed earth road, if indeed so much. The surf is often very heavy.

Galveston has advantages of location, and a harbor so much better than any other on the Gulf that its other advantages will be to a certain extent available. But before it can respond to the vast demands commerce will make upon it, it must have the entrance to its harbor improved by Government works of considerable magnitude. The ebb and flow of the tide into and out of Galveston Bay, forms strong currents and eddies, which have carried sand around from the south shore of the island, and deposited it in a semicircular bar across the mouth, so that vessels drawing over twelve and a half feet cannot pass over at low tide. Vessels of a greater draught have to be lightered, at an expense which is equal to one-quarter of the freight between Galveston and Liverpool. Besides the expense there is also the inconvenience of delay. When once the bar is crossed there is plenty of water, and all the harbor facilities to be desired.

It is clear enough that the improvement must be made, and the sooner begun the better, as several years will in any event be consumed in completing it. The Engineers' Department of the Government has just finished a survey, and the report will be submitted to Congress next Winter. The engineers have a plan for a breakwater which will, when constructed, force the volume of the tides through a narrow pass, and make the current itself clear out and maintain any depth of water required without need of dredging. In advance of completed estimates, the cost cannot be foretold. But about $2,000,000 is supposed to be the limit.

The work is one for the General Government, as it has such control and jurisdiction that the City of Galveston has no right to undertake the improvement, if it had the money to do it, except under authority of Congress. If the work is not done the growth of the city will be retarded, and the development of the whole State of Texas and a vast region besides will be slow and difficult.

Galveston is a city of enterprise, of business stability, and diversified interests and industries; and, in these respects, more like the larger Northern cities than any other town in the South. It has been, and is, honestly and efficiently governed, and its securities are first class, and so highly esteemed that the city cannot buy in its outstanding bonds at par. Real estate is active and increasing rapidly in value. In it considerable capital from the North has already found investment, and "corner lots" are secured by speculators. Galveston enterprise is cutting a canal from its bay to the Mississippi, above New-Orleans. No aid for this work is asked from the General Government, beyond the loan of a dredge-boat, whose operating expense will be paid by the canal company, and a guarantee given that it shall be kept and returned in good order. With this assistance the canal can be completed in a year and a half; otherwise, three years will be required for the work. This canal will bring all the produce of the Mississippi Valley to tide water at Galveston, certainly, unless the mouth of that river is made navigable.

A San Franciscan Goes for Oysters and is Imprisoned by Mexicans.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 23.

F. W. Johnson has filed a complaint for damages in the Nineteenth District Court against H. J. Janson, in which he alleges that the defendant was the owner of the steamer Forward, and on March 1, 1870, plaintiff made written agreement with him to work as chief engineer of the Forward, at $100 per month wages. Defendant represented that the steamer was bound upon an oyster expedition to the coast of Mexico and back. The vessel reached the coast of Mexico, and was delivered over to Gen. Vega, a general in rebellion against the Mexican Government. All this was done without the knowledge or consent of plaintiff, who, as soon as he ascertained the purposes for which the vessel was being used, endeavored to leave the employment, but he was prevented by Vega's armed men on board. On June 14, 1870, being an officer on board the Forward, he was arrested by officers and men belonging to the steamer Mohican, and by them delivered to the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan. He was thrown into prison, where he remained about seven months, until Jan. 8, 1871, when he succeeded in effecting his escape, but lost his clothing, watch, &c., and on April 6 he reached San Francisco. Plaintiff avers that he was persuaded to engage in said voyage by false and fraudulent representations, and that by reason of his imprisonment he lost labor to the value of $1,060, and clothing and a watch worth $250; that it cost $120 to get back to this city, and that he suffered damages amounting to $5,000, making an aggregate of $6,432, and he brings suit to recover this amount.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Where They Are and What They Teach—How the Students Live and What Their Living Costs.

For some years past the number of young Americans who visit Europe, but more particularly Germany, for purposes of education, has been steadily on the increase, and to-day there is hardly a German high school which does not embrace a number of our countrymen among its students.

While this is a fact, it is none the less true that little or nothing is known here of the inner working of such institutions, and every day such questions as, "What German college had I better study at?" "Which is the best school for languages?" and "What does it cost to live at Heidelberg?" are being asked. To answer a few of these queries is the object of the present article.

HOW THE STUDENTS LIVE.

The life of a young man in a German university differs in nearly every respect from that of a student at a sister institution in this country. Each one has his own room, or rooms in a private family, or at a hotel; he eats his meals where and when it suits him, and spends his evenings as he will. His personal and private action when away from the lecture-room is seldom inquired into by the professors, and he is made to consider that his school-boy days are over, that he is a responsible being, and accountable only to himself for his conduct.

Nearly every young German upon joining a university becomes a member of one of the many Verbindungen Burschenschaften, or societies, with which each college abounds. Upon attaching himself to a certain bund, or union, he becomes the sworn friend of every member of his own organization, and, to a certain extent, the bitter enemy of all those belonging to other unions. Each bund is distinguished by the color of the caps worn by the members, and to fight for the honor of their "cap color" is considered the duty of every *flotte bursche*. Duels are often fought between members of the various unions, but the results in such cases are not often serious. Blood must be drawn, however, before the end of the contest, and it is no uncommon thing to see young men with bandaged faces, cut cheeks, or broken heads. Bismarck still bears the scars of a college duel, and is said to show them with pride.

All the unions have their own particular *kneipe*, or drinking-saloon, where the members spend most of their evenings, singing and drinking beer in quantities that would astonish a New-Yorker. Forty large glasses are often consumed by a single individual during an evening. The scene upon the occasion of such evening reunions is, indeed, a peculiar one, and well worthy of description.

About 6 o'clock little parties of handsome young fellows may be seen in almost any German university town sauntering slowly through the narrow streets. Each wears his colored embroidered cap, and boots reaching far above the knee, and is usually followed by an immense dog. This dog is his pride, his companion, room-mate, friend. Rather than let the faithful creature want for anything, a German student will himself go hungry. With a jaunty air they pass along, doffing their caps occasionally to a professor's daughter, but more frequently stopping for a chat with some blue-eyed country lass.

As the shades of evening begin to fall, the low, narrow door of the kneipe, or drinking-saloon, is reached, on entering which the German student is in his element. The room is a long, low, dark one, with two oaken tables running from end to end. The ceiling is black with dust and smoke, and the wainscot marked in many places with the names of those who, in bygone days, were members of the bund. The walls are decorated with long pipes, swords, and silver drinking-horns, with here and there a silken banner bearing an appropriate motto. At the long tables are seated some thirty or forty young men; each has his dog on the floor near him, and his *schoppen* of beer on the table at his elbow. Some have taken their coats off, and are sitting quietly smoking pipes, with stems a yard long, apparently contented with themselves and their fellows; others are as quietly drinking their beer, two or three are engaged in a loud dispute, and one handsome boy is mounted upon a beer-keg, giving vent to his feelings in relation to some imagined injustice which has been put upon the "union" by the professors.

No books are to be seen anywhere; all thought of lectures or examinations is drowned in beer, and every one is enjoying himself in the way which pleased him best. Over all is a gray canopy of smoke, while with the growling of dogs and shouting of men, every intelligible word is lost to the ear. Suddenly some one begins to sing the traditional society song, when every noise is at once hushed, and the wild chorus is borne out upon the still night air. Then the meeting breaks up, every one goes his way, to meet in the same place and pass the time in the same way upon the next and every succeeding evening.

Such are the amusements of every member of a *bund* or union in a German university; but there is, and for some time has been, a growing tendency among a large number of students, to spend their evenings in some more profitable way, and this new order of things has had the effect of greatly diminishing the membership of the societies, fewer colored caps are seen upon the streets, and duels are not so frequent.

The life of a non-society man is, in most cases a very quiet one, and only excepting an occasional young American or Englishman, who has more money than is good for him, the students who are not members of the societies are quiet, hard working young men. As a class, they usually live with the families of the professors or other officials attached to the colleges; they do not visit the *Kneipe*, but spend their evenings in study, or, if they are so fortunate as to have good introductions, in social visitings. These are the young men who really profit by their stay at the university, and, while among the *Burschenschaft*, are usually to be found the most brilliant minds, solid worth is to be sought after in the ranks of the non-society men.

Within the limit of the present German Empire there are upward of twelve well-known universities. Of these many are celebrated for the teaching of one particular branch of study, and while they are all universities in the fullest sense of the term, some of them are principally visited by young men wishing to follow a particular profession.

Of all the high schools in Germany Heidelberg, perhaps, is best known in this country, and there are doubtless a larger number of American students there than at any of the other institutions. The City of Heidelberg is quite small, and situated most beautifully in Baden, and on account of the majestic ruins of the old castle, is much visited by tourists. The university is best known for its teachings of philosophy and law. The cost of living is somewhat higher than at most of the other schools, and altogether the university has the reputation of being the most aristocratic one in Germany. Many of the students are the sons of noblemen, so that the titles Baron and Count are very common. To live at Heidelberg respectably, costs a German student about $400 a year. An American would have to pay at least $500. With this sum, a young man who is moderate in his tastes can live very well. There are many, however, who spend four times as much and run in debt besides.

Gottingen, situated among the mountains of the Prussian province of Hanover, is much liked by American students, and is, perhaps, all things considered, best adapted to their wants. Alexander von Humboldt studied here, and the university has long enjoyed a reputation for its teaching of medicine, philosophy, and physiology. The students are everywhere spoken of as being good, thorough scholars, and are famed for their love of order. Dr. Bernhard Bähr, the well-known physician to the King of Hanover, is a graduate of Gottingen. The cost of living is about the same as at Heidelberg.

The university at Berlin is a very large one, and is celebrated for philosophy and medicine; the cost of living, however, is very high, and for an American the city has many disagreeable features. With care a young man can live on from six to seven hundred dollars a year in gold. Many Germans who know the city well will live for less, but an American will find it impossible to do so. Since the downfall of the Kingdom of Hanover, Berlin is said to have the best opera in North Germany.

Leipsic, situated in Saxony, is a handsome city of about 60,000 inhabitants, famed for its commerce and well known as a seat of learning. The university is also patronized by Americans, the schools of theology and philosophy being particularly celebrated. Goethe was for a long time a student here, and many incidents of his life are related by residents. The cost of living is not so high as at Berlin, and a very good German is spoken by the people. The Conservatory of Music of Leipsig is a celebrated one, and is visited by young men and women from all parts of the world.

Halle, in Prussia, is the seat of a university well known and prized as a school of medicine and philosophy. The old and famous school at Jena is very highly esteemed by English and American students. The law-lectures are celebrated, and the expense of living quite moderate.

Bonn, situated on the Rhine, is the seat of an old-established high school. The cost of living is not so great as at some of the North German schools. The schools of theology and philology at Bonn are highly spoken of. Giessen, in Darmstadt, is celebrated as a school of chemistry, and is also visited by students of eye diseases. Königsberg, Freiburg, Wurzburg, Erlangen, and Tübingen are also noted for their universities.

Student life is more expensive in North than in South Germany, and a young man will spend as many thalers in Göttingen, Leipzig, Halle, Königsberg, and Jena as he will guldens in Giessen, Freiburg, Wurzburg, and Erlangen. With the exception of Berlin, a young man can live at any of the North German schools for $500 in gold; this includes board, college fees, and all other necessary expenses. Concerts and the theatre, and tours during the vacations, of course add to the total. Young Americans who do not speak the language cannot live as cheaply as native Germans, though the price of tuition is the same to all, but boarding-house and hotel keepers are apt to take advantage of a stranger. In most of the German universities there are certain sums of money set apart for the assistance of deserving young men; such moneys, however, are only allowed to the natives of the countries in which the college is situated, and in no case can they be bestowed upon a stranger.

The purest German is spoken in Hanover and Dresden, and for this reason both those cities are crowded by young American and English students of both sexes, who go abroad to learn the languages only. Dresden has within the last few years become overcrowded with an English-speaking population, so that an American who wishes to improve rapidly in German would do well to take up his residence in some city where he would not see so many of his own countrymen.

The preparatory schools of Germany are, as a rule, public, and under the control of the Government. Of late years, however, large numbers of private institutions have been started, for the purpose of furnishing to young Americans and Englishmen the comforts of a home and the advantages of a sound German education. Some of these schools are conducted by English doctors of divinity, and they are largely attended by American and English boys. Most of them are all that they claim to be, but in some cases they are spoken of as departing very widely from their published programmes.

The course of study in Germany has many and great advantages. It gives a broader and more extensive knowledge of life, cultivates the tastes, and makes the student acquainted with that social life of which every German is so justly proud, and of whose quiet charm and tranquil contentment we on this side of the Atlantic can form no conception. It makes a man a philosopher in the best and truest sense of the word. It teaches him the meaning of *gemüthlichkeit*, a word which cannot be translated into English. A course of study in Germany does all this and much more.

THE CHOLERA.

Statement of the Deaths in New-Orleans During the Past Few Weeks—Opinions of the President of the Board of Health.

From the New-Orleans Republican, May 24.

Reports have been industriously circulated that cholera exists in this city in an epidemic form, which have had the effect to cause vessels from this city to be quarantined in Havana, as well as to excite a great deal of fear in some of the Western cities. This feeling was intensified by a report that the steamer John Kilgour, which left this port for Cincinnati on the 17th inst., had lost three passengers by death from cholera. Of course, the prompt denial of the Captain of the boat that such was the case, failed to overtake and counteract the flying rumor.

It is true there have been some fatal cases of cholera in this city during the past six weeks, as the following statement of deaths will show:

Week ending—	Cholera sporadic.	Cholera morbus.	Cholera infantum.
April 13	7	5	..
April 20	5	15	5
April 27	10	11	8
May 4	20	18	12
May 11	11	5	5
May 18	21	8	12
Total	74	62	42

In the present week the following deaths have occurred:

	May 19.	May 20.	May 21.	May 22.
Cholera sporadic	2	2	..	1
Cholera morbus	1	2	2	1
Cholera infantum	0	4	1	..

These are naked statistics of deaths by cholera, as taken from the official returns in the office of the Board of Health.

From Dr. White, the President of the Board of Health, we have obtained such opinions concerning this dread disease as he has been able, through his sanitary inspectors, examiners, &c., to form, as well as from intercourse with the principal practitioners in the city, which opinions we propose to give our readers, believing that the simple facts are less dangerous than any attempts at palliation or disguise, out of which are sure to grow exaggeration and misrepresentation. The doctor gives it as the result of his experience, observation and inquiry, that the symptoms in fatal cases are not distinguishable from epidemic cholera. This is known to be true of severe cases of cholera morbus, where no suspicion can be entertained of epidemic cholera, and it is well known that similar symptoms are presented in certain cases of malarial fever, congestive, or what is termed by French physicians as pernicious, fever. The diarrheal diseases now prevailing in New-Orleans are considered to differ from the true Asiatic cholera in the exceedingly small proportion of deaths to those taken sick—certainly not over six per cent. of those attacked dying. In case of epidemic Asiatic cholera these figures would be reversed.

No case of propagation on routes of travel has occurred in the ten weeks during which the cases have been occurring. Persons may have died elsewhere, possibly, of this disease soon after leaving New-Orleans; but no other case of the disease arising from such case is known. This is certainly most unlike epidemic cholera. The most careful investigation shows no cases of the disease springing from other cases. Every case seems individually sporadic, arising from a general condition acting very equally in all portions of the city. The disease seems local, engendered of local filth and climatic influences. If other communities are to suffer it will be from action of similar causes, but not because the disease is carried to them. About ten weeks ago this disease made its first appearance. It is now on the decrease. Its fatal effects we have noted above. Had the disease assumed an epidemic form, thousands of deaths would doubtless have occurred.

The customary annual inspections from house to house by the Board of Health, through its sanitary officers, have been this year delayed on account of the frequently occurring outbreaks which have necessitated the calling in, by the Superintendent of Police, of all officers on detailed service for active duty as policemen. But for this fact the city would ere this have been placed in a better sanitary condition, and, perhaps, any manifestations of this disease might have been prevented. The Police Board has, within a few days, detailed a number of officers for duty with the Board of Health, and it is intended to push matters in the next few weeks so rapidly as to place the city in a condition of absolute salubrity and healthfulness.

Letter from a Coat-Thief.

Rev. Mr. Hale, editor of the *Old and New* magazine, of Boston, has lately received a postal card containing the following:

NEW-YORK CITY, May 22, 1873.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Old and New:

MY DEAR SIR: Having just Been released from a Short period of Confinement, I drop you this to Inform you if you want that nice overcoat ($50 00) which was Professionally abstracted from that noble Edifice the Boston Public Library, last Feb'y, you can find it at the first "*Woodbinery*" on Broadway, in that Part of the "*Hub*" known as So. Boston, where it is "*up the Spout*" for the trifling sum of 7.00—Just enough to enable me to reach my home in "*America's great Metropolis*," where they "wanted" me for 3 months. Just got out. Pray for me. "METROPOLITAN."

Application was at once made at the office of the Chief of Police of Boston, and the coat was recovered at the place designated.

Township Representation in Connecticut.

From the Norwich Bulletin, May 26.

One of the strongest reasons for opposing a constitutional convention on the part of many of the country towns is that there is danger of losing their entire representation if a new constitution is framed. It will be seen that the resolution introduced by Mr. Harrison into the House of Representatives provides that the convention shall do no act whereby the representation from any town shall be diminished. In Dr. Bacon's address before the committee of the Legislature appointed to consider this subject, he affirmed that the representation of municipalities or towns, instead of districts, was a feature of our system of government which must be preserved inviolate. Nowhere is the slightest disposition manifested to destroy the representation of towns in the lower branch of the Legislature.

BATHING.

When and How to Bathe—Hints to Those Learning to Swim—About Ocean and Fresh-Water Bathing.

Cold water bathing is a custom which lays claim to the most remote antiquity; indeed, it must be coeval with man himself. The necessity of water for the purpose of cleanliness, and the pleasure arising from its application to the body, especially during hot weather, and in tropical climates, must have early recommended it to the human species. Even the example of other animals was sufficient to give the hint to man. By instinct many of them are led to apply cold water in this manner; and some, when deprived of its use, have been known to languish and die, while others have been known to suffer extreme torture by reason of their deprivation of occasional ablution or immersion.

If every person were to indulge in the luxury of the cold bath every morning on rising from bed, there would be less need of the services of the family doctor, whose visits are in some houses looked forward to almost as much as the dinner hour is by those engaged in hard manual labor, and whose bills are a constant source of depletion to the pockets of his patients. Bathing, exercise, and moderate living are the great panaceas, and if more generally practiced would not only conduce to the physical and mental welfare of the present generation, but would tend to increase the stamina and vitality of the succeeding one.

The pleasures of bathing, however, are only thoroughly enjoyed by the swimmer, who alone experiences the delightful sensations and power of "sporting in the silver flood."

Considering the facilities offered by the natural position of this continent, with its immense ocean boundaries, it is a matter of not a little surprise that there are comparatively so few people who can swim. The configuration of the interior States with their numerous lakes and rivers, also affords a field possessed by no other nation in the world for the practicing of this most desirable accomplishment, and such as ought to be more generally made use of than is at present the case, more especially by the dwellers in those great cities and populous towns which are situated either on the banks or at the mouth of our great rivers. If the inhabitants of these cities and towns would but bring themselves to consider the physical benefit derived by an indulgence in the pleasures of the swimming-bath, which helps them to throw off the enervating effects of the sedentary occupations so many of them are compelled to follow, they would certainly be induced to make more frequent use of this great promoter of health, so bountifully furnished them by Nature; for

> "This is the purest exercise of health,
> The kind refresher of the Summer heats."

The result of bathing to the swimmers is that it cleanses the pores of the skin, accelerates the circulation of the blood, thereby causing it to throw off many deleterious substances with which it may have become impregnated, promotes the different secretions, and gives renewed vigor to the muscular portion of the body; thus, by its general effect upon the physical system, promoting a stronger and healthier action of the mental powers. Many readers have doubtless experienced the invigorating effects produced by a plunge into the water after a day spent in toil, either of mind or body, or a night in watching by the bed-side of a sick friend, or in labors and pursuits equally prostrating and debilitating. To them the bath needs no recommendation, and is their first recourse; but those who have not yet experienced the delight of such a sensation, and who are debarred or deterred from it by reason of their inability to sustain themselves in the water, should at once acquire a knowledge of the art of swimming. The necessity of learning to swim is daily becoming more apparent, in view of the numerous accidents that constantly occur during the Summer season by the overturning of small boats and the immersion of their occupants, many of whom find a watery and untimely grave where they had thought but of a trip of pleasure. The loss of life by steam-boat accidents might also be considerably diminished if the passengers possessed a knowledge of the art of swimming, for the reason that those who have that knowledge are, in the hour of danger, more likely to retain their coolness and presence of mind, and be of service to their fellows in misfortune, while they are better able to support themselves and keep afloat until assistance reaches them, without the exertion and struggling, and consequent loss of strength which is the natural result to any person finding himself suddenly plunged into deep water and without knowing how to swim.

The following facts in this connection are worth remembering:

Though the legs, arms, and head of a human body, being solid parts, are, specifically, somewhat heavier than fresh water, yet the trunk, particularly the upper part, for its hollowness, is so much lighter than water, as that the whole of the body, taken altogether, is too light to sink wholly under water, but some part will remain above, until the lungs become filled with it, which happens from drawing water into them instead of air, when a person, in a fright attempts breathing while the mouth and nostrils are under water.

The legs and arms are, specifically, lighter than salt water, and will be supported by it, so that a human body cannot sink in salt water, though the lungs were filled, but from the greater specific gravity of the head. Therefore, a person throwing himself on his back in salt water, and extending his arms, may easily lay so as to keep his mouth and nostrils free for breathing; and by a small motion of the hands may prevent turning, if any tendency toward such a result should be experienced.

In fresh water if a man throw himself on his back, near the surface, he cannot long continue in that situation but by proper action of his hands on the water; if he uses no such action, the legs and lower part of the body will gradually sink till he comes into an upright position, in which he will continue suspended, the hollow of his breast keeping the head uppermost. But, if in this erect position the head be kept upright above the shoulders, as when standing on the ground, the immersion will, by the weight of that part of the head that is out of the water, reach above the mouth and nostrils, perhaps a little above the eyes, so that a man can not long remain thus suspended in water. If, however, the head be leaned quite back, so that the face looks upward, all the back part of the head being under water, and its weight, consequently, in a great measure supported by it, the face will remain above water quite free for breathing, will rise an inch higher at every inspiration, and sink as much each respiration, but never so low as that the water will come over the mouth. Therefore, if a person unacquainted with swimming, and falling accidentally into the water, could have presence of mind sufficient to avoid struggling and plunging, and to let the body take this natural position, he might continue long safe from drowning, till, perhaps, help should come; for, as to the clothes, their additional weight when immersed is very inconsiderable, the water supporting them; though on coming out of the water they would feel very heavy indeed. No one, however, should depend upon having this presence of mind on such an occasion, but learn fairly to swim.

It is, however, pleasing to observe that swimming is each year increasing in popularity as a pastime and recreation among the younger inhabitants of this City. This, to a certain extent, is fostered by the free public baths which have been established on both shores of the island, but there is still room for a considerable increase in the number of these useful institutions. The capacity of those now in existence is still very far short of the requirements of the age and the increased population. To be convinced of this fact one has only to make a trip on any of the ferry-boats from the lower to the upper end of the City, or *vice versa*, for it will then be seen that a very large number of young men and boys assemble at all hours of the day on the low pier heads, barges, and other craft, converting them for the houses into bathing grounds or diving platforms. Many a boy has been taken by his companions to such a place, and there received his first lesson in swimming by being thrown into the river, with a swift tide running, and left to shift for himself. Accidents often result from this system, and many a good life has been lost in this manner.

On the ground of morality and decency alone this mode of bathing should be put a stop to, which only can be done by multiplying the accommodations offered by public and safe bathing places. The sight of the nude creatures who perpetually indulge in antics that are more or less disgraceful and disgusting, is a source of great annoyance to even the male passengers on the boats that are constantly passing and repassing, and is doubly so to the ladies who are compelled equally to witness the performances of these young demons, and measures ought to be taken to prevent a continuation of such nuisances during the coming season. This could be done, as previously suggested, by the erection of more baths, where the supervision of a police officer would keep the most unruly in order. By this means the danger incurred by novices under the present system would be avoided.

Every institution, also, where our youth are educated, should be compelled by law to have attached to it a fair-sized swimming bath, and should be obliged to instruct each and every pupil, both male and female, within its jurisdiction, in the art of swimming; in fact, swimming should be made a part of the system of education, for the earlier it is commenced the easier it is to acquire. Again, each pupil would be stimulated by the superior ability of his compeers to exert himself toward obtaining a like proficiency. A greater zest might be given to this particular branch of the educational course by the presentation at the end of each term of a series of prizes, which need, however, be of but small intrinsic value, to be competed for by the pupils, dividing them into classes according to their age, strength, and proficiency.

In the cities, clubs should be formed, and a series of races and exhibitions organized, to take place as often as may be agreed upon, or according to the ability of the club to present or offer prizes for competition. By these means swimming would very soon be recognized as it deserves to be, and would number among its votaries and followers nearly all the flower of the rising generation, while it would afford them health and strength, and thereby conduce to their physical, moral, and intellectual improvement.

The ancient Romans, it is said, when returning home from combat or exercise, and covered with dust and sweat, used to plunge into the Tiber without suffering any injurious effects therefrom; yet, although they escaped with impunity from such imprudent conduct, it is certainly contrary to common sense, and many instances have arisen in which strong and robust men have paid the penalty of their lives in attempting a similar feat. No one, however, should get into cold water when the body is chilled, as equally serious consequences might result. Just so much exercise should be taken as to promote a gentle warmth, without overheating.

Salt-water bathing is without doubt more beneficial to the body generally than is the case with either fresh or soft water; but as salt water is not at all times to be obtained, the best thing is to make use of that which is at hand. Swimming is also much easier in salt water, owing to its greater specific gravity. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that there are many affections and obstructions of the human system where bathing is injurious, and would rather tend to aggravate than to soothe the prevailing symptoms. Those who are suffering from lung, heart, or throat disease should never plunge into cold water, either fresh or salt, as the consequences would in all probability prove fatal, and the sufferer be hurried into eternity without warning.

To children the effect of the cold bath cannot be too highly estimated, as it is to them the one great desideratum; it increases their vitality, induces a more healthy, and consequently a stronger growth of body, and besides acts as a preventive of innumerable diseases or affections incidental to childhood's days.

The best time for bathing is in the morning, before breakfast, but the bath may be taken before dinner, or in the evening previous to supper. No one should enter the water immediately after partaking of a hearty meal, as very serious and, in many cases, fatal, consequences may, and have been known to, result from such a course. The head should be the first part of the body wetted, or as quickly after entering the water as possible, for the reason that the natural tendency of the action of cold water upon the body is to drive the blood toward the head. This tendency is counteracted by the wetting of the head either by plunging in head first, or by pouring water on it with the hands. Headache and dizziness are thus prevented. The bather should never remain in the water for an inordinate length of time, as the body is likely to become chilled, the muscles cramped, and the nerves relaxed. Good and powerful swimmers have frequently lost their lives by not observing this rule. Twenty or thirty minutes is long enough to remain in the water at one time. After coming out of the water the bather should pay particular attention to rub himself thoroughly dry with a coarse towel, and to resume his clothing as quickly as possible, remembering, also, when dressed, not to loiter or stand about, but to take a short stroll or some like gentle exercise, thus allowing the body to cool gradually. Some young men are apt to think that they may take a bath several times a day with impunity; such, however, is not the case. One bath taken in the morning, if possible, as previously mentioned, serves to invigorate the system; while two or more have the effect of enervating the body, thereby producing, in many constitutions, dysentery and other diseases; and if persevered in for any length of time, more serious consequences may result.

Swimming, or out-door bathing, may be indulged in during May, June, July, August, and September; after the latter month the water becomes too cold. Never go swimming at night, or after sundown, and never bathe while it is raining, as rain chills the water and wets the clothing, thereby increasing the risk of catching cold.

Cramp is the most fell enemy of the swimmer, and well is it called "the bather's bane." Every one knows how painful it is to be seized with cramp in the legs, arms, or other parts of the body, whether lying in bed, when walking, or while otherwise engaged on dry land, and one has only to contemplate for one moment being seized by this arch enemy while swimming at a distance from shore to understand the danger of it. A few suggestions, therefore, as to how to act under such a visitation will not be out of place. It would undoubtedly be better for those who are at all liable to cramp to give up all thoughts of swimming, or, in any event, in water beyond their depth. Many instances have occurred, and are constantly occurring, showing that men well known to be possessed of the greatest skill and proficiency as swimmers, and of presence of mind under all ordinary circumstances, have succumbed to the grasp of this great destroyer. It not unfrequently happens that a person is seized with cramp for the first time in his life while swimming at a distance from the shore. In such a case, by strictly observing and fulfilling the following instructions, he will insure his own safety, but coolness of mind is absolutely necessary. The instant you are attacked with the cramp in the leg or foot, strike out the limb affected with all your might, at the same time thrusting your heel out, and bending the toes upward with as much force as possible, without regarding the momentary pain it may occasion. Should you after two or three such efforts, not succeed in relieving yourself of the contraction, throw yourself on your back and try to keep afloat with the aid of your hands until assistance can reach you from the shore. If that is not to be expected, try to paddle back to land. If not able to float on your back, you may, by assuming the position of treading water, and by striking the hands downward at the hips, without using the legs at all, keep afloat and possibly reach the land, even should you have the cramp in both legs. If only one leg is affected, strike out with the other, and so swim ashore.

It is very good practice to occasionally try to swim with one leg, or a leg and one hand, two hands only, or with only the legs, as it will promote confidence in the hour of danger, and will enable you to better sustain yourself, and, perhaps, save you from a watery grave.

In any endeavor to save the life of a person in danger of drowning, the greatest care must be observed in approaching him, so as to prevent him from grappling with or grasping the limbs of the rescuer, for it is the natural tendency of a drowning man to take hold of the person who would save him directly he feels his presence, and without regard to how or where he seizes him, or whether he is endangering the lives of both. Once he has obtained this hold, nothing can induce him to loosen it, and not unfrequently the death of both results. Probably the best way to approach a drowning man is to swim around him until one sees a favorable opportunity, and then suddenly seize him by the hair, keeping him at arm's length, and thus keep him afloat until assistance arrives or the shore is reached.

The Father of the Common School System of Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, May 26.

A claim has been put in for Gov. Wolf as the real father of the common school system of Pennsylvania, an honor which has hitherto been accorded to Thaddeus Stevens. The truth is, that Gov. Wolf, who was Governor from 1829 to 1835, and was defeated for a third term in the latter year, was really a friend to some system of common schools in Pennsylvania, and called attention to the matter earnestly in his messages; but he was unable to carry the Legislature with him. He was a Pennsylvania German; but the German counties, Berks, Northampton, York, and others, in which the Pennsylvania German element abounded, were against him. It was not until after Gov. Wolf's defeat by Ritner, in 1835, that Thaddeus Stevens framed the law establishing the common school system, and passed it. Gov. Wolf was friendly in the abstract, but to Stevens belongs the honor of giving body and soul to the abstraction, and putting the system into operation. Wolf is entitled to a full share of honor for his early advocacy of it, but the honor of carrying the theory (which did not originate with either Wolf or Stevens) into practice belongs, beyond question, to Thaddeus Stevens.

BRAZIL.

The Yellow Fever—The Past Summer—Labors of Parliament—The Case of Mauá—Republican Ideas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Friday, April 25, 1873.

The yellow fever has not yet entirely disappeared, though it has unquestionably lost its epidemic character. The daily journals are, at this time, reporting but few fatal cases. Yesterday gave but five, so that we may fairly expect that the disease will soon disappear altogether. This, of course, is chiefly due to the change of season. We are now beginning to have very cool nights and mornings, and when your readers shall suffer with the heat, through the sweltering months of July and August, we shall be in the midst of the Winter, enjoying the most delightful of temperatures.

THE PAST SUMMER.

The past Summer has been an unusually sickly one. I do not refer to the ravages of the yellow fever only. There have been many deaths from other causes, and the Summer resorts, in consequence, have shown very little of their customary animation. A fortnight since the journals here announced the decease, at Petropolis, (which is the residence of the Court during the warm season,) of the English Minister's wife, Mme. Buckley-Mathew. She was, perhaps, the most distinguished foreign lady here, and the news of her death will be learned with sadness by her friends in the United States. Mr. Buckley-Mathew, English Minister at this Court, served as the British Consul at Savannah, Ga., and subsequently at Philadelphia, Penn., about eighteen or twenty years since, and he was the successor of Sir Edward Thornton in this mission.

PARLIAMENT—MAUÁ.

The Brazilian Parliament has continued its sessions during the past month, as usual, making speeches by the score, but hardly advancing a single step in the direction of practical legislation. The Mauá dispute, of which I made a statement in a previous communication, has been concluded in a manner most satisfactory to all loyal politicians. The Baron hardly expected such a result, however, when he stood up in his place, (having been elected as a Liberal,) and, after expressing his fears that the country would become "republicanized," he declared his intention to support the Ministry. His Excellency could hardly have anticipated the rebuke that was in store for him. We have now the result of the contest before us. The whole province of Rio Grande do Sul has pronounced against Mauá by an overwhelming vote, stigmatizing his action as the most barefaced piece of political apostacy that ever occurred in Brazil. Ozario, the distinguished Brazilian commander during the Paraguayan war, has come out in a letter declaring that the Baron "didn't stop to fire a shot, but went over, bag and baggage, to the enemy." The Baron, disgusted with the effect of his appeal to his constituency, has now tendered his resignation, and I presume we shall never hear of him playing the rôle of a politician again.

REVIVAL OF A NEWSPAPER.

Apropos of that fierce republicanism whose ravaging spirit seems (according to the Baron) to possess the country, I ought not to forget to mention the fact that the *Republica* has come to life again, and appears every morning regularly as of old. I told you, not long ago, the story of a mob coming together in front of its printing-office and smashing the windows and doors because it disliked the idea of a celebration of such an event as the proclamation of the Spanish Republic. There has been much discussion over the affair since, both in Parliament and the Press, and the opinion of all men of any importance in all parties, is that it was an outrage; and further, that it was a disgrace to discover at last, after a careful investigation of official reports of the matter, that the police itself was all but an accomplice in the perpetration of that outrage. And so it comes about, that now, the *Republica*, and its strange doctrines, with more or less wild talk about liberty and equality, and the glorious principles of '87, excites sympathy among a class of readers who before had only contempt for its doctrine.

EMPIRE OR REPUBLIC.

Is the Empire, then, to be replaced by the Republic? I do not say that. I do not believe it even possible for a long time yet. Still, when this very subject of mobbing the office of the *Republica* was talked over in the Chambers, the language of the principal members (such men, for instance, as Soyao Lobato, Zacharias, and Nabuco, in the Senate, men who, though Liberals, are certainly Monarchists) amounted to nothing less than a defense of republicanism; and more than this, it may be said that no member of the Chambers, of either party, during the present session has spoken openly against this republican spirit—excepting, perhaps, the classical Jobim, in the Senate, and Baron Mauá, in the House. The tirade of the former, however, has only furnished capital for the comic journals, while the consistency of the latter has already earned its just reward.

IMPERIAL TOURISTS.

The departure of the Princess Isabel and the Comte d'Eu for Europe on the 17th inst. has given rise to all sorts of stories and rumors. They are announced as at the outset of an absence of at least a year and a half. One very knowing journal (the *Patria*) pretended to be in the secret of the affair, and, for a day at least, enjoyed the felicity of being more widely read than perhaps any one of its contemporaries. The Princess and Count were gone for good. Their pleasant faces we should never see again. It was only one link, however, in the important chain of events to follow. The Princess would next (after she was safe in Europe, I presume,) renounce her rights to the succession in favor of her little nephews, the sons of the Duke de Saxe. Then the Emperor would make ready and finally abdicate in favor of his grandson, who would immediately be crowned and acclaimed Dom Pedro III. But, as the little Prince could not assume the reins of government for the present, a regency would become necessary, and this was precisely what the country wanted for the present at least. Such is the exciting story of the *Patria* which I repeat here only as a sample of the ridiculous talk which may be heard at any hour in Rua do Ouvidor. The simple fact is, that the Count d'Eu is ill, and very ill, and it is to recover his health that the voyage is undertaken. My impression is, that the tourists will return within two years, again resume the regency, and so enable his Majesty the Emperor to make his long-promised visit to the United States, just in season to "assist" at the inauguration of the Centennial Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia.

THE FATE OF EMIGRANTS.

In turning over my file of NEW-YORK TIMES by the last steamer, I came upon a notice of the arrival at New-York by the Ontario from Brazil, of the English emigrants who first came here, and who, after suffering untold hardships and privations, were finally, under the auspices of the English Government, taken care of by the Brazilian authorities and forwarded to the United States. The subject has been partially discussed here in the House of Deputies, and the Government has been handled very roughly. One member declared the affair disgraceful to the country, and said that in consequence of this incident emigration to Brazil had been put back ten years. Another member said that the Government had sent the emigrants to the United States because it feared the effects of their return to England, and the stories they would circulate of the hardships they had endured in Brazil. In nothing have Brazilian officials displayed so much ignorance and incapacity as in this matter of emigration.

TIRADENTES.

Iowa is a State notable for extraordinary coincidences. One of the latest is thus recorded: Several years ago a Burlington lady lost her husband, and during her absence at the funeral her house burned down. In due season (so runs the local account, though it might be difficult for the paragrapher to explain where that is,) she married again. One day last week the second husband died, and two days later, during his funeral, the widow's house was burned.